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CARNEGIE ART SCHOLARSHIPS TOTAL \$48,000

Corporation Would Promote
Teaching—Also Votes
\$100,000 for Equipment

SANCTIONS GRANTS
TOTALING \$8,121,145

Williamstown Politics Institute Gets \$50,000—Women's Colleges Benefit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The report of the Carnegie Corporation for the fiscal year which ended Sept. 30, has just been made public here. Among other large grants, the report contains the announcement that the trustees at a meeting just held have set aside the income on \$1,000,000 for the support for one year of a system of scholarships and fellowships in the arts to enable candidates of promise to prepare themselves as college teachers of arts.

The report says that a general grant of \$48,000 for this purpose has been made and, in addition, the trustees have set aside \$100,000 to be used in the purchase of teaching equipment for departments of the arts in colleges and universities located in various parts of the country. The appropriations made by the Carnegie Corporation are the first major steps taken by the organization as the result of its preliminary inquiry into the place of the arts in American life, initiated a year and a half ago.

It is felt that the number of competent teachers is altogether inadequate to meet present needs, to say nothing of the future, and that few colleges have the necessary teaching equipment in the arts or know how to procure it.

Jury Selected
A committee on selection has been named which will work in conjunction with some form of regional or district organization whereby qualified persons in various parts of the country will assist in the examination of the candidates. Members of this committee are: F. Morley Fletcher, of the Community Arts Association, Santa Barbara, California; Prof. Frank J. Mather Jr., of Princeton, Prof. Butler Murray, of Columbia University, Prof. Catharine W. Pierce, of Chicago, formerly of Mt. Holyoke College; Prof. Edward Root, of Hamilton College; Prof. Paul P. Sachs, of Harvard; Prof. Walter Sargent, of the University of Chicago; Prof. Alfred J. Hyslop, on leave of absence from Carleton College, secretary.

Competition will be open to both men and women. Re-appointment will be made for a second, and in rare cases, for a third year, only on the basis of real accomplishment. It is contemplated that the first year of tenure and in most cases the second also, should be spent in residence in an American institution, the third probably in Europe.

Teachers Only
The objective of the plan is to provide competent college teachers, and only those candidates who intend to qualify themselves for this profession will be considered.

In view of its financial position, the Carnegie Corporation has continued during the fiscal year just closed, a policy of holding down its grants to a minimum figure, according to the announcement made by President F. P. Keppel in submitting his report to the trustees of the corporation.

With a single exception, the grants voted during the year ending Sept. 30 come to an even smaller total than those made during the previous

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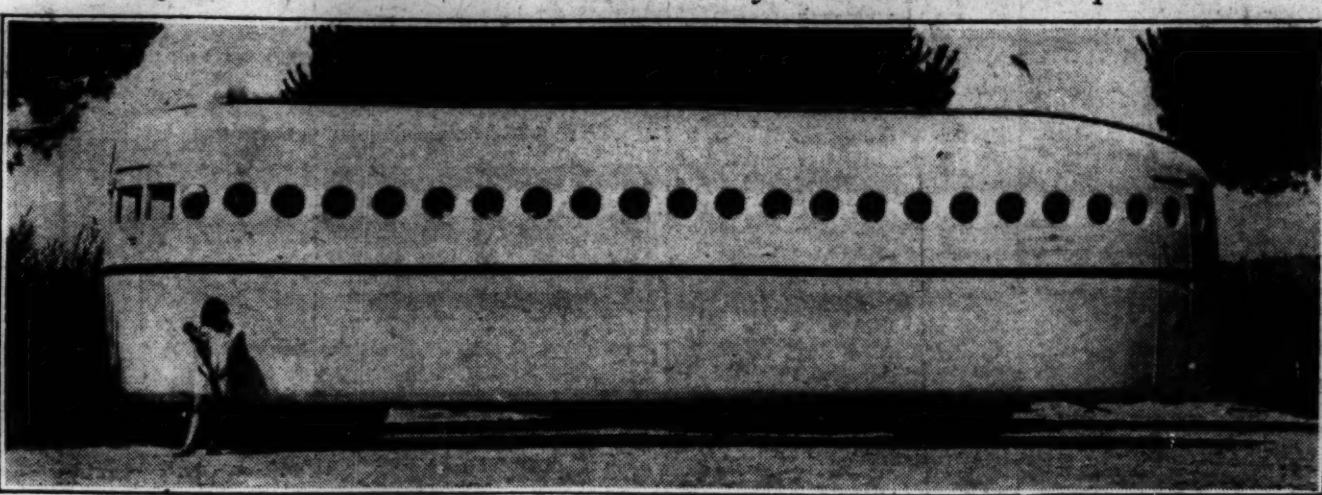
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"Motor Flat" Exhibited in Boulevards of Nice.

What's RIGHT With Florida

Northern Farmer Called Second Discoverer of Florida and Real Cause of Boom—Intelligent Agricultural Methods Essential

By RUFUS STEELE

This is the second of six articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor, following a thorough survey of Florida conditions by the author of the series, "What's Right With the Movies." The next article will appear Friday, Nov. 27.

BEFORE the present development in Florida could come there had to be a breaking down of the time-honored notion that Florida was merely a winter playground for the rich. This mistaken idea was a sort of Goliath in the path of progress. A David was needed to crumple Goliath, and curiously enough, David turned out to be a farmer from the region of the Great Lakes. This farmer—his precise name and address have been lost in the swift march of history in Florida—looked out of the window upon his frozen northern farm from December to March with the fall sale of his crop five or six years ago he came into possession of a new "fiver" and a book of new maps, one of which pictured a road that led to Florida.

Now this man was regarded as nothing more than a member in good standing in the county Grange, but in him was the spirit of a discoverer. He was willing to face grave dangers to achieve what he wanted. He loaded the wife and the children into the car and to escape the rich man's prices in the rich man's land, he tucked groceries into every niche of the car, and bound a sack of potatoes, a crate of cabbages and a coop of chickens to the running board. Thus the common people invaded Florida.

As the snows disappeared the farmer and his family came yearly home again, with tales that set the honest neighbors agape with incredulity. They had seen Palm Beach only in glimpses through a hedge of flaming hibiscus, but they had gone into what everything else in Florida wholeheartedly and had had the first real outing of their lives. They had fished and frolicked and splashed in the surf all winter long. But that was not all. They had occupied a little cottage on an acre of ground, and just to disprove the wild statements that were made of winter growing, Dad and Johnnie had dropped the fish poles long

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Peg Shucker Now Champion Corn Husker

5000 Watch the Husks Fly as Corn-Belt Athletes Get Down to Business

By C. V. GREGORY

Editor The Prairie Farmer

BURGESS, Ill., Nov. 20 (Special).—Elmer Williams of Stark County, Ill., won the national corn husking championship here yesterday, husking 35.8 bushels in one hour and 20 minutes, breaking the world's record held by Edward Rieckman of Iowa, who husked 33.2 bushels in the Iowa State contest two years ago.

More than 5000 people watched the champions of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska and Minnesota compete for the championship of the Corn Belt. There were eight contestants, all winners of first and second places in state contests.

The contest here was sponsored by four farm papers, the Prairie Farmer of Illinois, Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, Nebraska Farmer and the St. Paul Farmer, in co-operation with the Mercer County Farm Bureau and the Burgess Community Club. Each these papers held a state contest in its own state to pick the contenders for the national championship.

Second place went to Walter W. Olson of Knox County, Illinois, who picked the heaviest load of the day, nearly 40 bushels; but deductions for husks left on the corn and for husk left behind in the field put his net record down to 34.4 bushels. Joe Sudik of Warsaw, Neb., won third with 33.3 bushels. Roland Myers of Fremont, Neb., won fourth with 29.9 bushels. Fred Stanek of Fort Dodge, Ia., last year's champion, dropped to fifth place with a record of 29.3 bushels.

Williams was the only peg shucker in the contest. Olson used both a hook and a peg while the others used hooks.

Corn husking contests are rapidly growing in popularity as the premier farm sport. Predictions were made today that shucking contests will be held in nearly every corn belt county next year. Five Illinois counties have already asked for the state contest next year. The national contest will probably be held in Nebraska in 1926.

French House on Wheels Has Every Comfort

Automobile Apartment Has Seven Rooms and Accommodates Five Persons

NICE, France, Oct. 29 (Special Correspondence).—"Instructive—Exhibition Only—Not for Advertising," is the sign appended to the "motor flat" or automobile apartment now being exhibited on one of the principal boulevards in Nice.

Its contour suggests a cross between the body of an airplane and a submarine. One wonders if it is the appearance of a Jules Verne fancy; more likely, however, the inventor derived inspiration from the "roulotte" or gypsy wagon, in such common use around here, as this invention might be termed, a "de luxe" edition of such.

A Long Corridor

Designed by Ch. Louvet of Lille, France, this veritable apartment on wheels boasts of every modern comfort and accommodates as many as five people. The interior is divided into seven compartments opening on to a corridor running the entire length of the carriage, on one side. First is an engine room, containing the driver's seat and steering gear, batteries and dynamo. Next is a single couch bed, comfortably wide, a book rack fastened to the wall and a heater, bath tub and washstand. Next to this is a kitchen-dining room containing an oil gas stove, sink, dining-room table, chairs, and benches. The fourth is a saloon-bed room with two generous couch beds under which are large drawers for clothes, a center table desk and bookcase.

The fifth compartment is a bathroom with a tank containing 130 litres of water (being a sufficient amount for one day), a patent water heater, bath tub and washstand with mirror. The next is a toilet room with a chest for odds and ends, and the last—a flatiron-shaped room—is a photographic dark room.

Interior Well Lighted

All is tastefully and costily decorated, the portholes on the side where the rooms are being hung with curtains. The walls are well lighted by forty lamps—the electricity is supplied by a dynamo and battery located in the engine room. Ventilation is assured by the numerous portholes on both sides and temperature is regulated by means of a thermosiphon.

Built entirely of wood, the body, without the chassis is ten meters long, two and one-half meters wide and three meters high, and weighs twenty-five hundred kilos. The entire construction of this odd permanent heating apartment was the work of Mr. Louvet alone. He is by profession a mechanic and electrician and understands working in wood and metal. One year was necessary for its completion.

The model on exhibit is the second of its kind. The first was built in France and is now, it is understood, doing duty in Morocco. Mr. Louvet is seeking the patronage of the French Government.

GRECO-BULGARIAN ZONE PLAN DROPPED

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—The League Commission of Inquiry in the Greco-Bulgarian frontier dispute is in constant touch with the Foreign Ministry and the military staff to hear the Greek viewpoint, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in official circles. The trend of the inquiries indicates that the commission's greatest preoccupation is not so much which side is responsible as to what means is devisable to prevent a recurrence of similar clashes.

The proposal to create a demilitarized zone on the Greco-Bulgarian boundary has been turned down by the Greeks, who consider that it would afford a happy hunting ground for the combatants. The Greek Government holds to its previous proposition of a Security Pact launched last August.

BETTER BOOKS EXHIBIT

ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 11 (Special Correspondence).—In order to arouse interest in the better books, more than 200 new books have been put on exhibition in the local library. This method is always used during "Better Book Week," and the results obtained each year justify the effort. An especial point is made of the children's books and a large assortment of the best obtainable, both from a literary standpoint, and that of workmanship, has been obtained.

GOVERNOR ASKS DRASTIC ACTION

Urges Prompt Punishment for Officials Purloining Public Money

Supplementing his statement before the Canadian Club last night that state audit of the accounts of the cities and towns of Massachusetts showed unaccounted shortages of \$600,000, Governor Fuller declared today he was prepared to take drastic action to prevent these defalcations, and would prosecute the cases to the full extent of the law.

Asked as to what course he proposed to follow, the Governor said that he was considering the appointment of such a man as Robert T. Bushnell, assistant district attorney in Middlesex County to the Attorney-General's department for the specific purpose of investigating instances of tampered accounts in the cities and towns, and to see that guilty persons do not escape punishment.

Governor Fuller pointed out that since 1910, 60 cases have been uncovered "in which the city and town treasurers, tax collectors, or other officials have been found dipping into the public treasury," and that only 12 of these cases have been prosecuted.

Replying to a query as to why these violations had not been pressed, he asserted that it was "because these officials have belonged to the so-called preferred classes of the community, the class which speaks to dictate all local affairs. If any effort is made to prosecute them their friends jump to their assistance."

The Governor characterized the situation as intolerable, and declared that he would go the limit in seeing that the taxpayers were protected.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

Rail Officials Say College Men Are Not 'Steady Pluggers'

Yale Transportation Survey Report Finds Widespread Opinion That They Are 'Impatient of Promotion and Overrate Their Value' When Green

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20 (Special).—That college men as a class are unpromising candidates out of which to make executive heads of transportation companies, and that they are impatient of promotion and overrate their value when green to the company, is the expression of feeling among railroad officials, according to the report of the committee in charge of the nation-wide survey of transportation which is being made by Yale University.

In a tentative report of its findings, made public today, the committee says that "college men are said not to be 'steady pluggers,' are impatient of promotion, and overrate their value when green to the company." One railroad president says they are liabilities, not assets, when taken on, continues the committee. "Are the officials wrong or are the colleges on the wrong track?"

The findings of the committee are summarized as follows: Many railroad officials are either skeptical of the utility of university instruction in transportation, or entertain ideas so vague as to afford little constructive guidance; university instruction in transportation is often of a routine and sometimes of a mediocre character; experiment is being conducted by many agencies, of which the university is but one, and among which commercial concerns are becoming increasingly important.

Reports of investigators. These statements are based on the reports of field investigators who have in the course of the survey interviewed some 300 outstanding leaders in the transportation field, visitors about 100 transportation agencies, and 20 universities and technical schools. The conclusions ultimately reached will form the basis of future transportation study at Yale. They will be published when all the committee's evidence is in. The report continues:

On the part of transportation companies there is little or no demand for men simply because they have had a college course, even a college course that purports to give some inkling of the general aspects of transportation. Few of them make any canvas of prospective graduates yearly, as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company does, to enlist the elite in their employ. They apparently have little faith in West Point or Annapolis methods in building up the nucleus of future officials, but prefer to take their chances of developing promising material from the ranks. The courses offered in colleges and schools are often stereotyped, and

CITIES IN STATE SPEND TOO MUCH, IS TAX REPORT

Chamber of Commerce Says
Check Needed to Ease
Load on Public

That some cities and towns of Massachusetts are accruing net indebtedness out of all proportion to their assets, due to larger appropriations for schools, teachers' salaries, new buildings, fire and police salaries, and highways, and that some measures seeking to relieve the people from the increasing burden should be adopted, was the contention of Joseph H. Soliday, president of the Franklin Savings Bank and chairman of the Committee on Taxation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in commenting today on the 12-page report issued by the committee relative to the tax laws of this State.

The chamber prepared the report because of the popular demand for a concise summary of the tax situation in accordance with its policy of submitting complete and accurate information on such subjects as are of wide public interest, said Mr. Soliday. In New England, every individual's property is liable for the debt of the city or town in which it is located and it is felt by the committee that the time has come to check, if possible, the increasing tendency of greater indebtedness, all of which adds to the cost of living, he said.

Consider New Poll Tax Bill
"Philip Nichols, vice-chairman of the committee, who prepared most of the report for the chamber, introduced a bill in the Massachusetts Legislature some two years or so ago," said Mr. Soliday, "whereby the poll tax would be based on a sliding scale, the rate to be fixed as the debt of the town or city increased or decreased."

"This would bring home to the citizens in a forcible way, the expenditures of the community and would clearly visualize to each citizen, the value of his vote. This bill, though defeated at the time, has excellent qualities and while it is too early to comment on any action of the chamber committee on taxation regarding future bills to be submitted to the Legislature, consideration is being given to the subject and some action is not unlikely along this line during the coming year."

Expenses of the state government at the present time, including interest on the public debt, amount to over \$40,000,000 annually, says the report. This amount is raised primarily by the excise taxes on domestic business corporations, insurance companies, street railway companies, railroad, telephone and telegraph companies, gas, electric light, water and other public service companies, inheritance taxes, and surtaxes on ships and vessels, each one of which is described in detail in the report.

Current expenditures of the state

Hamlet in Tuxedo Fails to Get Crowd

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 20

PRODUCTION of Hamlet in modern clothes, wherein the hero wears a tuxedo and Ophelia, an ultra-modern dance gown, has failed to catch the public fancy and will be withdrawn. Despite the approval of most of the critics and nationwide publicity, the unusual version drew only \$6000 a week to the box office. Meanwhile the old-fashioned production of "Hamlet," starring Walter Hampden and Ebel Barrymore, is continuing its quiet run.

Child Labor Act Indorsed By Consumers

League Pledges Itself to
Aggressive Campaign
for Adoption

Aggressive support of the proposed Child Labor Amendment was unanimously voted for by the National Consumers' League meeting at the Twentieth Century Club today. The league voted also to make the short working day and week with rest at night for women, an important part of its program for the year 1926. Believing that any workable scheme of unemployment prevention is partially dependent upon a system of state and local free employment service, and that a strong federal free employment service is necessary to co-ordinate the work of the state offices, the league voted to keep in touch with the legislative and executive branches of the federal government and actively support such proposals as have the approval of its board of directors.

Thanks Attorney General

Resolutions were unanimously passed thanking John G. Sargent, United States Attorney General, for his action in informing the Federal Trade Commission that it is within its power and is its clear duty to make an investigation of the broad merger which "threatens the consummation of public and irreparable injury in the form of a permanent monopoly of bread manufacturers and consequent increased cost of the most important food of the people of this country," as asked for by the United States Senate. It was decided also to continue work in behalf of minimum wage legislation for women.

Advanced standards in the handling of food were reported by Miss Mary C. Wiggin, representing the Massachusetts League. Showing pictures of various bakeries in the State, Miss Wiggin pointed out the vast differences among the bakeries, a steady advance toward cleanliness. Bakery and restaurant executives are now seeking the indorsement of the league, she said. She called for early ordering for Thanksgiving as a means of relieving the pressure on delivery systems.

Enlargement and definition of the powers of the assistant commissioner of labor and industries in Massachusetts as director of the minimum wage commission and representative of the working women and children of the State, should be a main effort of the Consumers' League and others interested in the situation, Miss Sara Stiles, member of the Massachusetts League, said, addressing the league this morning.

No Woman on Board

"The question of the validity or constitutionality of the Minimum Wage Law is not a serious one in Massachusetts, since our laws are permissive rather than mandatory," she said. "The chief feature of the situation at present is the weakness of the provisions for enforcement. There is no woman in the minimum wage division of the State Department of Labor and Industries, which consists of three men who serve also as a board of conciliation and arbitration, although the questions discussed concern women and children exclusively. The one who serves as an acting director is practically the secretary and a woman with the title of assistant commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries. She has no powers by law but is obliged to refer to the department such matters as hiring emergency help even for a few hours or the purchase of a book. There are as inspectors in the department only three women at extremely low salaries."

The joint board of Secretary Control, composed of representatives of employers, employees and the public has done much to improve conditions for 65,000 people employed in making women's garments in New York City. This board has its own inspector and insists on a high standard of employment in the shops under its control, reported Miss Lydia E. Sayer of New York City.

Asks Co-Operation

"The board is asking the co-operation of the public in helping it to maintain these conditions by insisting to employers whose shops maintain certain standards a label known as the Prostanis Label," she said. "This label is a direct descendant of the White Label inaugurated by the Consumers' League in 1899 and discontinued in 1918. Like the Consumers' League Label it depends for its effectiveness on the conscience of the consumer and relies on the co-operation of the public for its effectiveness. This label is as yet only in use by manufacturers in New York City, but it is hoped that it may soon be introduced in other cities. Even now coats and gowns bearing this label may be obtained elsewhere, on request for it is claimed that 75 per cent of the national output of women's

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AID FOR EUROPE, ENTRY IN COURT, COOLIDGE PLEA

Pledges Federal Support to
Legitimate Business in
Commerce Speech

ELIMINATING WASTE IN INDUSTRY URGED

Sees American Business as
Disposed to Seek Correction
of Its Own Defects

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Voicing the strongest plea that New York City has heard—the strongest plea that he himself has ever made in public—for American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice, President Coolidge addressed the New York State Chamber of Commerce at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here and pledged the fullest aid and co-operation by the money advanced to them in loans as the business of this country shall continue prosperous and the Nation grow in wealth and understanding. He promised continued financial support of Europe and all the nations of the world so long as the money advanced to them in loans was not used for war purposes.

"In our domestic affairs we have adopted practical methods for the accomplishment of our ideals," the President said. "We have translated our aspirations into appropriate action. We have followed the declaration that we believe in justice by establishing tribunals that would insure the administration of justice. What we have been able to do in this respect in relation to the different states of our Union, we ought to encourage and support in its proper application in relation to the different nations of the world."

Increasing Interests Abroad

"With our already enormous and constantly increasing interests abroad, there are constantly accumulating reasons why we should signify our adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Mindful of our determination to avoid all interference in the political affairs which do not concern us of other nations, I can think of no more reassuring action than the declaration of America that it will wholeheartedly join with others in the support of the tribunal for the administration of international justice which they have created."

"I can conceive of nothing that we could do, which involves assumption of obligations on our part, that would be likely to do as much value to the world. Beyond its practical effect, which might be somewhat small, it would have a sentimental effect which would be tremendous. It would be a notice that the enormous influences of our country were to be cast upon the side of the enlightening processes of civilization. It would be the beginning of a new world spirit."

Basis of Foreign Loans

The President spoke briefly of American financing of Europe in reconstruction, adding: "That while Europe has attracted more public attention, Latin America, Japan, and even Australia have been large participants in these loans. He declared that when rightly used, they ought to be of benefit to both lender and borrower and added:

"But when used in ways that are not productive, like the maintenance of great military establishments or to meet municipal expenditures which should either be eliminated by Government economy or supplied by taxation, they do not appear to serve a useful purpose and ought to be discouraged."

"Everyone," he continued, "knows that it was our resources that saved Europe from a complete collapse immediately following the Armistice. Without the benefit of our credit an appalling famine would have prevailed over the world. In accordance with the light of all past history, disorder and revolution, with the utter breaking down of all legal restraints and the losing of all the passions which have been aroused by four years of conflict, would have rapidly followed."

Reducing Living Costs

The President told of the successful efforts of the Administration to eliminate waste, thereby reducing the cost of living. He said wages were now 120 per cent above what they were before the war, whereas the commodity rate was only 57 per cent greater than in prewar times.

This is the third trip of Mr. Coolidge to New York City since he became President. A notable reception was accorded him. It began when he and Mrs. Coolidge arrived at the Pennsylvania Station, and as they passed through the streets to the Waldorf-Astoria crowds cheered them all the way. When he arose to speak at the Chamber of Commerce dinner the President received another ovation.

Mrs. Coolidge occupied a box, facing her husband across the ballroom, where the banquet was served. When she entered her box she also received a very warm welcome from the diners, who stood and applauded. Members of the committee in charge of the dinner were George B. Cortelyou, chairman; Adolph S. Ochs, Albert B. Ashforth, Thomas Cochran and Owen D. Young. Frederick H. Ecker, president of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced the President. More than 1000 prominent business men attended the dinner.

(Full text of President Coolidge's address will be found on Page 4)

M. DE JOUVENEL TALKS OF SYRIA IN LONDON VISIT

Conversation With Mr. Chamberlain Believed to Foreshadow Co-operation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 20.—A return to the close co-operation which existed between Great Britain and France as mandatory powers in Palestine and Syria, respectively, when General Weigand was High Commissioner in Syria, is expected as a result of the visit of Henri de Jouvenel to London. M. de Jouvenel, who succeeds General Sarraill as High Commissioner and only arrived yesterday afternoon, after several hours' talk with Austen Chamberlain in the evening, and departed again this morning.

During their brief conversation the two statesmen are understood to have found time to touch on the question of the Syrian frontier and the claims of Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, to the whole of northwestern Arabia up to Syria and including regions hitherto claimed for Transjordan, where the Emir Abdullah rules under British protection.

Study of British Methods
Naturally, however, the greater part of the time was taken with a discussion of the rebellion in Syria. It is expected that M. de Jouvenel will make a close study of British methods in Palestine and Iraq, in the hope of being able to apply similar methods in Syria. Palestine, like Syria, contains many Druses, but they are remaining quiet, in marked contrast to their kinsmen over the border. Neither are the Palestinian or Iraqi Arabs at present showing signs of joining their Syrian kinsfolk, though private advice just received by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor from Damascus indicates that there is strong sympathy between them.

The Monitor's informant, who is an Englishman living in Damascus, and who was present during the recent bombardment, declares that the Arabs are hoping for much from the

new High Commissioner. He considers, however, that to pacify the country the French must show sympathy with the national aspiration of the Arabs.

He also thinks the Lebanon should be put under an entirely separate administration. The Lebanon, he points out, is inhabited chiefly by Christians, by Druses and other heterodox Moslems, and is comparable to Switzerland with its three official languages in the Protestant and Roman Catholic cantons. He, therefore, advocates a federal government for the Lebanon on Swiss lines.

United Arab State

The rest of Syria is predominantly orthodox Moslem in religion and Arab in race.
The informant says they have strong nationalist sympathies, and are vaguely stretching out toward a unified Arab state which would embrace Syria, Iraq and other Arabic states, and revive the glories of Haroun Al-Raschid and other famous Arab chieftains. Their vague unrestfulness began to take shape in sporadic banditry, and the French, instead of merely hunting down the robber bands, took stern reprisals on villages in the neighborhood. This, far from having the desired effect, merely served to infuriate the Arabs.
He also believes that the origin of the trouble in Damascus itself lay partly in the long-continued lack of food in the poorer quarters of the town, and adds that relief will be urgently needed in the coming winter months if the town is not to suffer actual famine.

NEW MEXICO PLANNING ELECTION LAW CHANGE

SANTA FE, N. M., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Arthur T. Hannett, Governor of New Mexico, has asked the women of New Mexico to submit an election bill to the board of six members which have begun work here drafting the proposed new election legislation. The Governor's suggestion to the women was made through the presidents of the women's clubs and the state League of Women Voters who requested that women members be added to the recently appointed legislative board.
The Governor declined to enlarge the board to include three Democratic and three Republican members but promised to submit a draft of any law or suggestion which the women might wish to propose. The election board intends to have the new law ready to submit to a straw poll of the legislature by Jan. 1, after suggesting such amendments as necessary, the legislators signify their willingness to agree to it. Governor Hannett will call a special session to pass it.

STUDENTS TO DIRECT BUILDING OPERATIONS

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Students of the Montana State College taking the courses in architecture and engineering will have practical instruction during the ensuing year through participation in the erection of a women's building to cost approximately \$140,000, and in the remodeling of the old administration building at a cost of approximately \$40,000.
This has been brought about through the rejection by the State board of examiners of bids of building contractors on these two projects and the placing of the work under the direction of W. R. Plew, professor of architectural engineering of the college.

ST. ANDREW OBSERVANCE

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Men and boys of the Episcopal Church throughout the world will on Nov. 29 observe the forty-second anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Episcopal men's organization, which was established by the late James L. Houghstetter of Chicago. From a beginning of 13 members the Brotherhood has developed until now it has chapters in most of the cities of the United States, Canada, England, Scotland, West Indies, Canal Zone, Australia, Ireland, China, and Japan.

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CAPTAIN FOLEY IS EXONERATED

Not Guilty in Any Way of Landsdowne Charge Says Shenandoah Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Capt. Paul Foley was exonerated today by the Shenandoah Naval Court of Inquiry of Mrs. Margaret Ross Landsdowne's charge that he sought to sway her testimony.

The court held that Captain Foley, its former Judge Advocate, was not guilty of seeking to cause false testimony to be offered before the court, or of seeking by improper means to influence the widow of the Shenandoah's commander.

The decision, read by Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones, president of the court, follows:
"It appearing to the court after a careful consideration of all evidence adduced and of record in that connection that the defendant, Capt. Paul Foley, United States Navy, late the Judge Advocate of this court, is not guilty of seeking and endeavoring to cause false testimony to be offered to this court and is not guilty of seeking and endeavoring by improper means to influence a witness about to testify before this court, and it further being a matter of judicial notice of this court that it was an obligation imposed by lawful regulation upon Capt. Paul Foley as Judge Advocate to make a preliminary examination of witnesses to be examined before this court, and it further appearing to this court upon consideration as aforesaid that the said Captain Foley has in nowise been guilty of improper or unethical conduct, as such Judge Advocate, and all the evidence known to the court having been adduced before it and made a part of its records,
"It is hereby adjudged and ordered that the said defendant, Capt. Paul Foley, United States Navy, is not guilty of the matters and things alleged against him, and he is hereby discharged and released from further attendance upon this court."

CARNEGIE ART SCHOLARSHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)
year, namely, \$2,408,645; as against \$3,206,115.95. The total of grants authorized for the year by the Carnegie Corporation is therefore \$8,121,145.
In his analysis of the grants made by the Carnegie Corporation, Mr. Keppel says that the corporation acted upon 368 formal applications for grants aggregating more than \$25,000,000.

Important Grants

Among the more important grants made during the current year are the following:

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for support of general program, \$50,000; Carnegie Institute of Washington, endowment and support at activities, \$5,712,560; California Institute of Technology, \$100,000; Department of Education of Kenya Colony, East Africa, for support of co-operative educational experiment, \$37,500; Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, \$15,000.

Antioch College, for development of the college library, \$50,000; Coe College for development of the college library, \$25,000; League of Library Commissions for conduct of state democracy demonstration in library service, \$50,000; Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., for development of college library, \$10,000; New York Public Library, School for Librarians, \$25,000.

Oberlin College, for library endowment fund, \$50,000; Western Reserve University, School of Library

Science, \$21,000; Whitman College, library endowment fund, \$50,000; American Museum of Natural History, for support of educational facilities, \$75,000; Franklin Foundation of Boston for organization of additional courses, \$50,000.

Institute of Politics

Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., \$50,000; People's Institute of New York, \$10,000; American Academy in Rome, support of fellowships in the arts, \$15,000; American Federation of Arts, \$10,000; Bryn Mawr College, support of department of music, \$10,000; Cleveland Conference for Educational Co-operation, \$10,000; Grinnell College, for Art Center endowment fund, \$50,000; Hampton Institute, endowment fund for industrial and applied arts, \$50,000.

New York University, endowment fund for fine arts, \$50,000; University of North Carolina, equipment for Carolina Playmakers, \$13,000; Tuskegee Institute, endowment fund for industrial and applied arts, \$50,000; Wellesley College, endowment fund for fine arts, \$50,000; American Classical League for study of classical education, \$10,000; American Council on Education for modern foreign language studies in the United States and Canada, \$50,000.

NOMADIC NAVAJO ACCEPT LEARNING AND GROW RICHER

Young of Tribe Find School Makes Them Able in Trade With Whites

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Education is aiding the Navajo Indians greatly, according to J. Lorenzo Hubbell, who for a half century has traded with the tribe and has lived within the reservation. The Navajo, of the same general plains stock as the true Apache, have more than quadrupled in number.

They have no strictly native towns, living in summer and winter hogan, wherever grazing may be found for their sheep, of which about 1,000,000 are upon the reserve, in Arizona and New Mexico. Protected by the Government, paying no taxes, they have become highly prosperous.

Yet, in their comparative isolation, the Navajo, till lately, had been resentful of attempts made toward education of their children, for whom, owing to the tribe's nomadic habits, few day schools may be maintained.

"I used to tell them they were foolish when they refused to let their children be taken to the Government boarding schools," said Mr. Hubbell. "I told them that the only way they could hope to cope with the white man would be by use of his learning. Little by little the Indians have been coming around, till now a considerable proportion of the youth have been outside schooling."

"The lads and maidens are coming back and establishing homes, and their children will go to the schools, till civilization of very good sort shall have been established on the reservation. I find the Indians now are much better traders than they were when they knew no English, and they barter intelligently in selling their wool and blankets, silverware and other products, while they have a much better idea of the value of the things they must buy at the trading posts."

GRANGE ASKS LAW REPEAL

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—The National Grange has adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain the abrogation of the law which prohibits county agents from taking active part in the co-operative movement among agricultural producers.

NEGRO COLLEGE GROWTH TRACED

Dr. Gandy Expects Marked Progress Through Land Grant Institutions

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—In the 17 land-grant colleges for the Negro in the United States lies a "most promising hope for a worthy contribution by Negro people to the development of the south, and these colleges are now and will become in an increasing way centers for mutual understanding of the two races."

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va., made this statement in addressing the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges here. Dr. Gandy revealed how land grant colleges for the Negro have made substantial progress during the last 10 years.

Dean E. A. Burnett of the University of Nebraska was elected to succeed Dr. A. F. Woods, president of the University of Maryland, as president of the association. Dr. J. L. Coulter, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, was chosen vice-president, and Dean J. L. Hills of the University of Vermont was re-elected secretary-treasurer. S. B. Haskell, director of Massachusetts experimental station, Amherst, Mass., was chosen assistant secretary. New members of the executive committee are Dr. R. A. Pearson, president of Iowa State College of Agriculture, and Dr. Woods.

Negro Citizenship
Dr. Gandy's address in part follows:
Elements of peaceful and harmonious relationship, which is the basis of permanent progress of all kinds, are cultivated by thinking and planning for their Negro population's welfare, state officials develop a wholesome interest and deep-seated good will that could hardly come short of culminating in a greater liberality of views and growing desire to serve the Negro people properly in a material way.

The Negro land grant colleges are destined to raise the standard of citizenship of the Negro by development of character through performance of the daily duties of schools, and through creation of a higher sense of thrift, honesty, respect for law and order. Under these conditions there will be a greater contentment and a more deep-seated patriotism in the Negro population.

There are 586 teachers, 312 of whom are college graduates. There are 13,690 students. Of this number 1572 are in elementary schools which serve as practice schools for the teacher training department; 4057 are in the secondary schools; 2169 are studying collegiate courses.

With a broader and more varied education, the Negro people will contribute a larger share to development of the daily duties of schools, and they are lending their influence and effort in popularizing agriculture by showing advantages of farming as a vocation and by spreading information about modern methods.

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BUILDING-LOAN BODIES PROSPER

Indiana Associations Add \$98,223,110 to Assets in Five Years

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—Building and loan associations in Indiana have more than doubled their assets in the last five years, progress equaled only in the State of Ohio, according to figures presented at the annual convention of the Indiana Savings and Loan League here. While the total climbed from \$94,223,198 to \$192,446,308, the membership increased 50 per cent.

C. Clinton James of Washington, president of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, congratulated Indiana on having

ing the largest association of the kind in the world, the Railroad Men's Building and Loan Association, with assets of \$40,000,000.

"I do not know of any work that a body of men and women can engage in that will make their lives count more for the community in which they live than in the establishment and development of the building and loan association. It makes good citizens by the encouragement of thrift and home ownership, and, to a certain degree, alleviates poverty by teaching the people to care for their savings and adds to the wealth of the city, county, state and Nation."

Eugene C. Ashby of Ladoga, head of the state association, protested the practice of some new associations of collecting fees from stockholders and members in addition to their regular charges, and insisted that the building and loan department of the state Government in Indiana should intervene.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature, moderate westerly winds.
New England: Partly cloudy tonight; slight cold wave from the north; Vermont; Saturday fair with moderate westerly winds.

NEW MEMBERS CHOSEN FOR FRENCH ACADEMY

PARIS, Nov. 20 (AP)—The members of the French Academy elected three members yesterday to fill the vacancies left by the passing away of Maurice Barres, the Duke of Houssonville and Anatole France.

The Duke de la Force was elected to the seat of the Duke d'Haussonville; Louis Bertrand, author, was chosen to fill the seat of Maurice Barres, and Paul Valery, critic and writer, was named to the seat of Anatole France, defeating Leon Berard, former Minister of Public Instruction.

SALEM BANK TO BUILD

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Construction of an 8 or 10-story bank and office building to represent an investment of \$450,000 has been announced by the First National Bank. Work of raising present brick buildings on the proposed site will begin soon after the expiration of leases June 15, 1926. The bank owns its present home, but has made no arrangements for the future disposition of the building.

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GREEKS REVIEW
PETRICH ISSUEIn Note to the League
Commission, Blame Is
Placed on Bulgaria

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—A note delivered to the League of Nations Commission reveals the Greek viewpoint regarding the Petrich incident. The Christian Science Monitor representative gathered from informed circles that the note contains very little new, being a systematic review of all previous discussions, in the first place asserting that the incident was originally provoked by the Bulgarians, secondly that the Greek Government had recourse to the measures it was obliged to take having regard to the unbearable situation created on the boundary, which exposed Greek territory and population to immediate danger, and third, that the predominant aim of the Greek advance was animated by the desire of guarding the Rupel defile in anticipation of a Bulgarian invasion.

The note points out that the plan was to proceed to encircle Petrich, the seat of the Bulgarian regional command and the quarters of the commissariat, and then cut from behind the communications of the Bulgarians, invading Demir Capou, a vital point whence the enemy could at any time threaten the Saloniki railroad, the only traffic artery in the vast mountainous region. The commission leaves today for Sofia.

World News in Brief

Dublin (P)—There were four women senators in the last Parliament and now there are none. Only two women M. P.'s are now left in Ireland, Mrs. Collins O'Driscoll, a sister of Michael Collins, is the only woman member of the Dail, and Mrs. Macdonnell, an alderman of Belfast City Council, sits in the Northern Parliament.

Vera Cruz, Mexico (P)—A strike of electricians in the state of Vera Cruz will not be countenanced by the state government. This announcement is made by the State Labor Arbitration Commission, which asserts that a strike would be illegal as it would seriously interfere with the economic life of the state and city.

New York (Special)—The annual report of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association of New York for the fiscal year ending Sept. 31 has just been made public and shows that during the year the league, which represents more than 65,000 dairy farmers of the so-called New York city milk shed, sold milk and milk products to the amount of \$65,048,895.91. The total amount sold either as milk, cream and its products, was 2,358,941.96 pounds. The report says that the gross sales for the year were largely because of the first eight months of the year, the year prevailing for a large portion of the year.

Valparaiso, Chile—The nitrate industry has been experiencing considerable difficulty of late in obtaining a sufficient labor supply to maintain capacity production.

New York (P)—Herbert L. Satterlee, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, unanimously was elected commander general of the Naval Order of the United States at its triennial congress here. He will serve the three-year term. Mr. Satterlee was prominent in founding the naval militia of New York.

Pittsburgh (P)—Legislation for the comprehensive planning of the District of Columbia and its environs to include the establishment of a balanced park system and the proper location and design of buildings was favored in a resolution adopted by the Joint Civil Club in concluding their annual national convention here.

Toronto, Can.—The value of building permits issued in Toronto during the first eight months of this year was \$23,107,262, as compared with \$14,474,818 during the first eight months of the year 1924, says a Department of Labor report.

Chicago (P)—The American Legion will present an aviation program to the coming Congress, says Major Reed Landis, chairman of the legion's aeronautical committee, who testified in Colonel Mitchell's behalf at the latter's court martial.

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BRITISH ECONOMY
URGED BY CHURCHILLHeavy Taxation for Foregoing
"Cherished Objects" Indicated

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 20.—A choice between yet heavier taxation here next year or the cutting down of "cherished projects" was indicated by Winston Churchill last night to a deputation from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce. This is the outcome of a growing realization that the balancing of the British budget has become endangered, which means that expedients, ordinarily impossible politically may now have to be adopted.

Mr. Churchill mentioned the loud "hands off" cry raised against the cutting down of naval and educational and road making expenditure which is taken to mean that these are subjects on which economy is specially under consideration, though what portions is to be under the submarine heading has not transpired.

Mr. Churchill urged, however, that circumstances were such that no branch of the national expenditure must be regarded as "sacrosanct."

SWARAJISTS LOSING
BURMA ELECTIONS

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.—The Swarajists are sustaining a disastrous reverse in the Burma elections, according to the results so far received.

Incomplete returns show that 25 Independents, 13 Nationalists, and five Swarajists have been elected. There are 203 candidates for 64 seats, and there has been a 50 per cent poll in Rangoon.

Salem, Ore. (Special)—Horse-drawn vehicles totaled 2.5 per cent of the 157,995 vehicles counted at 193 points in the state between 6 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night by the state highway department on Oct. 18.

Of the total 462 were horse drawn, 669 motorcycles, 136,158 Oregon and 16,000 automobiles from other states; 3,294 light and 1498 heavy trucks.

New York (Special)—The Harding-Hughes-Coolidge plan for the American participation in the World Court has just received an overwhelming vote by students of Hunter College. Out of 1098 votes cast, 673 favored the entry of the United States into the court.

Prague, Czechoslovakia—In a special bulletin on the Czechoslovak trade unions, issued by the state Statistical Office, it is stated that in 1924 the Czechoslovak unions reached a total of 467, with 1,113,422 members in unions of Czech and Slovak organizations, 345,426 members in the German unions, and 210,811 in the Communist trade unions. Unplaced applicants for work are reported as steadily increasing, the last monthly total having advanced in 30 days, from 42,036 to 45,492.

Cincinnati (P)—Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, told the Advertiser's Club here that he is in absolute sympathy with the movement to amend the constitution to provide for reform of the Senate rules to prohibit unlimited debate. "A real reform in the conduct of public business in Washington is needed. The Vice-President has a big job ahead of him. I am ready to do all in my power to help him and I believe he will succeed for he is on the right track," he said.

Copenhagen, Denmark—Denmark's two existing dairy workers' associations and the Danish Mutual Dairy Association's organization (the owners) have entered into a new agreement regarding wages and working conditions affecting dairy workers.

Mobile, Ala. (Special)—Cotton receipts here last week reached a total of 11,496 bales, making the total for the season 125,915 bales against a total of 91,921 bales for the same period of 1924, a gain of 33,994 bales. The total foreign exports for the season so far are 65,721 bales against a total of 14,426 bales for the same date of last year.

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Carpets
are restored to their full glory of rich coloring by our shampoo process. Safe even for the most precious Oriental Rugs. Carpets cleaned by this method stay clean longer and lie flat.

Langley's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
249 Spadina Road, TORONTO
"Craftsmen in Keeping Things New"

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
SIMPSON'S in Toronto

—a well-appointed restaurant and cafeteria—a conveniently located rest room—telephone and cable office—a post office—telephone stations everywhere—free parcel checking office—and a wealth of finest merchandise! That's Simpson's.

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TORONTO Regina

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ITALIAN TERMS
INSPIRE FRANCEFrench Draw Hopeful
Deductions From American
Leniency to Italy

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 20.— Astonishing deductions are being drawn from the Italo-American debt settlement, and although it is unlikely that they will be formulated into precise official arguments, they have considerable pertinency on the eve of the reopening of the Franco-American debt question.

The salient facts as stated here are that the Italian debt was \$2,139,000,000, including accumulated interest. The present value of Italian annuities accepted by America is calculated at \$435,000,000. It is true that more will actually be paid in the course of the 42 years' period, but financiers properly hold that the payments possess relatively a low present value.

If Italy gave America immediately the sum of \$435,000,000, it would produce at 5 per cent what Italy is called upon to pay. Thus the Italian debt is reduced 80 per cent.

Italy's Borrowings
Leaving the accumulated interests aside, Italy borrowed \$1,000,000,000 during the war and \$600,000,000 afterward. The war debt is completely annulled and the post-war debt materially reduced in a settlement on any estimate.

There is not the slightest desire to criticize the arrangement. It is good that Italy has obtained advantageous terms. But it is natural that France should apply these terms to its own debt. The result is surprising. The French debt to America is reckoned at \$4,200,000,000. On the basis of the Italian settlement, America should demand from France payments equivalent at present value of only \$783,000,000. Now the maximum French offer was not below \$1,000,000,000, namely \$1,750,000,000 at present value.

The American propositions to France reduced to their present value meant payments of \$2,800,000,000.

The enormous difference between American treatment of France and Italy will be appreciated. This difference is emphasized by considering the much larger proportion of the actual war debt as distinct from the reconstruction debt in the case of France. What is the conclusion? Is it not that France should diminish its offer and attempt to obtain the same conditions as Italy? It is merely that the Italian settlement constitutes a powerful argument in favor of the maintenance of the French offer of Sept. 30, and further, that even a stronger safeguarding clause, making French payments dependent on German payments should be framed.

When M. Berenger goes to America, it is certain that use will be made of recent events, and just as the Franco-American discussions helped Italy, so the Italo-American negotiations will in turn help France.

ITALIANIZING TYROL SCHOOLS
VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The Italian Education Minister's decree making Italian the compulsory educational language in elementary schools in that part of the Austrian Tyrol now within the Italian frontiers is greeted here by all classes with deep regret.

The Neue Freie Presse describes it as effecting the complete Italianizing of the Austrian schools in South Tyrol.

In British Columbia
The Vancouver
Daily Province
is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.

The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service.

A HAPPY idea which does away with the perplexing problem of giving suitable presents, particularly at this time of year, is to write for the Dainty Illustrated Booklet of ALLEN-BROWN'S ENGLISH VIOLET perfumes. Toilet Preparations and Novelties, which shows a large variety of choice and suitable gifts for men as well as for women, at prices which are moderate and for all purposes. There is a gift for everybody at the Violet Nurseries. WRITE NOW for the Booklet and make an early choice.

The Misses A. & D. Allen-Brown
Violet Nurseries, Henfield, Sussex
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A Question
We Cannot
Answer

FASCINATED by the indistinguishability of a Teda Creation from an Oriental pearl women frequently ask us: WILL THEY WEAR AS LONG AS ORIENTALS? But that is something we cannot answer. We only know that in Paris today there are women who are still wearing the necklaces that were the first productions of Teda's genius nearly a quarter of a century ago.

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ENGINEERS GREET
NEW HYDRO HEADC. A. Magrath Succeeds Sir
Adam Beck

TORONTO, Nov. 20 (AP)—C. A. Magrath, the new chairman of the Ontario Hydro-power Commission in an address Wednesday night said it was the purpose of the commission to develop available water resources, internal rather than construct steam plants to meet the country's expanding power requirement. The address was made before 700 engineers who had come to Toronto to show their approval of Mr. Magrath's appointment.

While he had not been long enough in charge of the task laid down by the late Sir Adam Beck to speak with the weight of experience, Mr. Magrath said he thought the present was no time to go in for steam plants. The great development on the St. Lawrence River proposed by Ontario could be carried out without injury to the people of the south or to the Province of Quebec. He felt confident of co-operation from both quarters in carrying out the undertaking. The speaker also suggested that still more power could be developed on the Niagara River with depreciating the scenic beauty of the falls or working injury to navigation, either above or below the falls.

Howard Ferguson, Ontario Premier, spoke along the same lines as Mr. Magrath, and laid emphasis on the view that Ontario had rights on the St. Lawrence. He expressed the belief that the proposed power development there would eventually be carried out. One of the guests was C. D. Clark, Senator of Wyoming, chairman of the United States section of the international waterways commission.

ATLANTA TO GET
AIR MAIL ROUTEBids Asked for Line to
Florida Points

Special Bulletin from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Postmaster General has invited bids for the operation of a contract air mail route between Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami, Fla.

A stipulation, not appearing in previous invitations for bids, provides that the leg between Jacksonville and Miami must be placed in operation not later than April 1, 1926, and the extension to Atlanta not later than June 1, following. The bids will be opened on January 15, 1926.

A schedule has been prepared requiring an average flying speed of approximately 90 miles an hour. The department realizes that in some instances, due to unfavorable weather conditions, it may be impossible to maintain such an average, but when conditions are favorable it may be possible to cover the distance in even better time. Proper allowance will be made in such cases.

The schedule provides for service of not less than six trips per week, with an airplane leaving Atlanta, Ga., at 7 in the morning, Jacksonville at 10:25 and Tampa at 12:30 p. m., and arriving at Miami at 3 in the afternoon. On the return trip it is proposed that the ship should leave Miami at 7 o'clock, Tampa at 9:40 and Jacksonville at 11:40, arriving in Atlanta at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula
The Spectator
Established 1846

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

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MODES OF THE MOMENT
A Premiere at the Ritz, Paris—
FURS
in Rainbow Hues

Like the Chameleon, fur now change their color to match the fabric they embellish,—in compliance with Fashion's edict. To grace milady's wrap or coat, moleskin, seal and other furs appear in Burgundy, Green and tints previously unknown to the animal kingdom. A distinctive mode.

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REICH APPROVES
LOCARNO BILLCabinet Is Unanimously
Agreed on Measure—French
Delegation Appointed

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Nov. 20.—The German Cabinet, with President von Hindenburg presiding, has unanimously agreed on the bill to be introduced by the Government in the Reichstag next Monday, empowering the Government to sign the Locarno Agreement and apply for membership in the League of Nations. Before the Cabinet meeting the Government discussed the situation with the premiers of the federal states, who, however, postponed their decision until they had conferred with their respective cabinets; but it is believed that all the states, with the exception of Bavaria, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Württemberg, the only three states having Conservative premiers, will support the Locarno bill.

The debate in the Reichstag is expected to last two days. There is no longer any talk of dissolution, but the Social Democrats are expected to demand Dr. Hans Luther's resignation in compensation for its support.

By Special Cable
PARIS, Nov. 20.—Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, discussed with Dr. von Hösch, the ratification of the Locarno Pact. Whatever difficulties may arise, its all-round final acceptance is inevitable. The French delegation which will go to London for the formal signing of the pact has been appointed. It consists of M. Briand, Philip Berthelot, director of foreign affairs, M. Fromageot, legal adviser, J. Massigli, M. Leger, and G. Peycelon, who were M. Briand's closest associates at Locarno.

It is anticipated that the French representatives will have an exceptionally enthusiastic welcome in England, and that Franco-British solidarity will be strengthened in a series of brilliant spectacular fêtes. Excellent as the complete re-establishment of the Entente Cordiale is, however, the fact of the Franco-German rapprochement is, perhaps, the more important.

LABOR CONVENTIONS
ARE TO BE RATIFIED

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Nov. 20.—The trip to South America of Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, has been followed by a request on the part of the President of Uruguay that Parliament which is now sitting shall approve the international labor conventions adopted by the conferences of 1919, 1920, and 1921 and particularly the Washington convention on the eight-hour day 48-hour week in industrial establishments.

Moreover Dr. Angel Gallardo, Foreign Minister of the Argentine Republic has wired the Labor Office that the Argentine Parliament has called an extraordinary session to consider the ratification of all the international labor conventions.

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VIRGIN ISLANDERS
AGAINST ANNEXATIONUnion With Porto Rico Talk
Meets Opposition

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 20 (AP)—Strong protests from inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, acquired by the United States from Denmark nine years ago, have greeted reports that the islands might be incorporated with Porto Rico for governmental purposes by action of the coming session of Congress.

The newspaper St. Thomas Mail Notes in large type says: "Chained to Porto Rico? St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas say never!" Editorially the newspaper refers to the many contributions of the islands to the development of the United States, beginning with Alexander Hamilton, who was reared at St. Croix.

Reports of the proposed annexation to Porto Rico are believed to have arisen in connection with the activities of the Virgin Islanders to have the present naval government replaced by a civil government, under which the islanders would enjoy American citizenship and a new constitution would be substituted for the old Danish laws under which the islands now live.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION
BEING CONSIDERED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Temperance protests have not yet prevailed against the extension of liquor selling hours demanded by clubs here. The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, in the House of Commons last night said the question of legislation affecting this matter was under government consideration, but he was not in a position to say more now.

AUSTRIA'S CREDIT IMPROVES

By Special Cable
VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The growing confidence of foreign creditors in Austria is indicated by the increasing number of loans abroad for the provinces here. The Province of Lower Austria announces the conclusion of \$2,000,000 loan with a New York banking house. The money will be employed principally to assist waterpower development, which will produce more electricity, and, therefore, tend to decrease coal imports.

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Emerson Children's Theater
Company Offers Two PlaysSeventh Season Presentation to Be Given in Hunting-
ton Chambers Hall; Copley Square

The Children's Theater Company of Emerson College, now in the seventh season of its venture in the field of giving plays before audiences composed of children throughout Greater Boston and near-by cities, will present a bill of two one-act Thanksgiving plays tomorrow afternoon in Huntington Chambers Hall, Copley Square, under the direction of Ethel Vienna Bailey, the director.

The players in this year's group are drawn from a nucleus of some 120 students from all four classes of the college. Freshmen, however, do not appear in the casts of plays until the second semester of the school year, contenting themselves at the first with study made possible by the production in the fields of stage setting and costuming.

Children Are Responsive
According to Miss Bailey the presentation of plays before children's audiences calls for a special and extremely interesting mood and tempo. Children's audiences are unusually responsive, they are never bored, they give back meaning for meaning, an uncommonly vital appreciation for the entertainment given them. The obvious result is reflected in the efforts of the players, in enthusiasm and care to bring out all that is enthralling in the varied literature arranged for such presentation.

There is a growing feeling on the part of the director, Joseph E. Connor, the company manager, and Miss Bailey, that there is an increasing thoughtful preparation plays that shall give children's audiences "something to see beside the films."

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presentations which are intrinsically less interesting to children if children can be educated away from them. The two plays on tomorrow's bill are "The Thanksgiving Dinner Dance," by Margery Parsons, and "The First Thanksgiving Dinner," a historic play dealing with the period of Miles Standish, John and Priscilla Alden, and the Indians and Colonists. The play, which was written by Margery Benton Cooke, presents the incidents familiar to most children through the somewhat drier medium of their school histories, with an emphasis laid not only on its pictorial value, but the sturdy precepts and even the occasional humor which characterized the first winter of the adventurers.

In the intervals between the two plays appropriate songs will be sung by Miss Mary Gondek.

FRISCO EXPANSION PLANS
NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—The St. Louis and Francisco Railway Company today announced a general plan for the complete rehabilitation of the Muscle Shoals, Birmingham and Pensacola line, whose purchase by it was recently approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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CITY AND STATE
SETTLE THEIR
TAX ACCOUNTSIn Exchange of Checks
State Gains \$768,668—Other
Debits Reported

Today at the State House George B. Willard, deputy state treasurer, handed John J. Curley, Boston city treasurer, a check for \$5,945,038.79, and Mr. Curley proffered Mr. Willard the city's check for \$6,713,706.79. It was the annual settlement of the financial relations between Boston and the Commonwealth, and in the exchange the State gained \$768,668.

The largest item in the list of charges upon the city by the State was the charge for the city's share of the state tax, \$3,083,640. Another big item was \$1,042,790.56, which represents interest on the metropolitan income loan.

Income Tax Items
The State owed the city \$3,224,327.74, representing income taxes collected by the Commonwealth from corporations and individuals in Boston, \$2,077,922.32 under the corporation business tax, and \$391,524.44 under the public service corporation tax.

Following are the other cities and towns in the metropolitan district that show a balance in favor of the Commonwealth:

Belmont, \$30,635.42; Chelsea, \$76,612.29; Malden, \$77,121.94; Medford, \$75,821.73; Melrose, \$39,088.43; Newton, \$18,778.15; Quincy, \$147,916.39; Revere, \$31,997.09; Somerville, \$227,765.52; Watertown, \$18,280.32; and Wintthrop, \$39,744.45.

Cities and towns showing a credit balance and amounts due to them by the Commonwealth follow:

Arlington, \$12,924.90; Brookline, \$15,334.02; Cambridge, \$111,873.63; Everett, \$108,671.75; and Milton, \$34,279.15.

Balance of \$6,270,474.88

The total due all the cities and towns in the Commonwealth by the State is \$15,211,099.49, and the total due the State is \$8,940,624.61, leaving a balance in favor of the cities and towns of \$6,270,474.88.

The total credits on the ledger in favor of the cities and towns is \$25,655,242.66, which is made up of \$13,505,473.69 in income taxes, \$8,989,983.44 in taxes on business corporations, and \$1,857,428.03 in taxes from public service corporations, and miscellaneous sources.

The other side of the ledger, that is the total debits coming to the Commonwealth, amounts to \$19,384,767.78. This figure is made up of \$12,000,000 for the state tax, \$485,259.99 in assessments to repair state highways, the balance of \$6,889,507.79 in assessments for improvements in the metropolitan district, although there are various small items for other purposes. The difference between the two totals, \$6,270,474.88, shows the same total above in favor of the cities and towns.

CHILD LABOR
LAW INDORSED

(Continued from Page 1)

en's garments is produced in New York City. The woman who insists on having coats and dresses with this label is protecting herself, and has the satisfaction of knowing that the workers producing her garments are employed under conditions which she as a consumer can approve.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, sent a congratulatory telegram in which he recalled that 27 years ago, when a graduate student at Harvard University, he was commissioned by the Massachusetts Consumers' League to prepare a report on the hours of labor for working women and girls in mercantile establishments in and around Boston.

The convention closes this evening with an address by the national president, Dr. John R. Commons, in Pilgrim Hall.

"TECH" FRESHMEN
ELECT READING MANNorman McClintock Honored
—Other Officers Chosen

Freshmen at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology chose Norman McClintock of Reading for their president at their class election, the results of which were announced today. He is captain of the freshman cross country team.

Paul H. H. Gull '24 of the Department of Chemistry, was chosen vice-president. Other officers elected were: Lewis R. Aldrich '24 of Biology; Robert C. Palmer of Atlantic City, N. J., treasurer; Frederic A. Celler of Lyon, France, and Allen R. Congdon of Nashua, N. H., representatives on the class executive committee; and R. Funk of Glendale, Pa., and William W. Young Jr. of Coatesville, Pa., representatives to the institute committee.

Dr. Norbert Wiener, professor in the department of mathematics, was granted a leave of absence by the executive committee of the corporation to accept an invitation to lecture at the universities of Göttingen and Copenhagen, Samuel W. Stratton, president, announced today. He leaves extended from next April to February, 1927.

Earle Buckingham, an engineer with the tool and instrument manufacturing firm of Pratt & Whitney Company at Hartford, has been added to the staff of the department of mechanical engineering to give courses in routine precision measurements and standardization as a part of the work in manufacturing production. His lectures will begin next term.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOL

ASHLAND, Ore., Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Contracts amounting to \$123,474 for construction of the new state normal school at this place have been awarded by the board of regents. Construction will begin in a few days, the contractors announced, and the building will be ready for the summer normal session which convenes about July 1.

CITIES IN STATE
SPEND TOO MUCH

(Continued from Page 1)

government do not correspond with the amount raised annually by taxation for state purposes, because some \$6,000,000 is received by the state annually from sources other than taxation and because it is impossible to estimate with precision each year, the amount which will be received by the State from the excise taxes during the year. The report says, in part:

"In 1925, there was but \$750,000 'free cash' in the state treasury, and the appropriations from the general fund amounted to \$46,400,000; but by increasing the estimated receipts to \$33,650,000 it was possible to balance the budget with a state tax of \$12,000,000. The tendency in recent years has been to try to keep the state tax down by a less conservative estimate of the receipts from other sources, as is shown by the steadily decreasing balance of 'free cash' each year, and it is believed by some that in the current year the actual receipts may not equal the estimate and that there will be a deficit at the end of 1925.

"In spite of the great increase in State expenditures in the last 12 years, due credit must be given to the State's economy for their efforts in both keeping down State expenditures and in adhering to the pay-as-you-go policy in the years since the termination of the war; and it is a fact that the annual State expenditures in the last 12 years have increased very little more than the aggregate valuation of taxable property in the State, in spite of the fact that the net direct debt of the State has decreased in 12 years from \$19,000,000 to less than \$19,000,000 and is nearly \$2,000,000 less than it was 12 years ago.

"In other words, the State in recent years has not only borne the burden of paying off its old indebtedness but has constructed public improvements which, under the policy of previous years, would have been financed by bond issues.

"During the past 12 years, the net funded indebtedness of the cities and towns of the State has increased from \$174,000,000 in 1912 to \$245,000,000 at the end of 1924. In that same period, during which the state debt has been reduced from \$40,000,000 to less than \$19,000,000, the aggregate net debt of the cities and towns has increased over \$71,000,000."

"The total due all the cities and towns in the Commonwealth by the State is \$15,211,099.49, and the total due the State is \$8,940,624.61, leaving a balance in favor of the cities and towns of \$6,270,474.88.

The total credits on the ledger in favor of the cities and towns is \$25,655,242.66, which is made up of \$13,505,473.69 in income taxes, \$8,989,983.44 in taxes on business corporations, and \$1,857,428.03 in taxes from public service corporations, and miscellaneous sources.

The other side of the ledger, that is the total debits coming to the Commonwealth, amounts to \$19,384,767.78. This figure is made up of \$12,000,000 for the state tax, \$485,259.99 in assessments to repair state highways, the balance of \$6,889,507.79 in assessments for improvements in the metropolitan district, although there are various small items for other purposes. The difference between the two totals, \$6,270,474.88, shows the same total above in favor of the cities and towns.

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The total credits on the ledger in favor of the cities and towns is \$25,655,242.66, which is made up of \$13,505,473.69 in income taxes, \$8,989,983.44 in taxes on business corporations, and \$1,857,428.03 in taxes from public service corporations, and miscellaneous sources.

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WORLD COURT
DEMAND MADEHarvard Professor Points
to Expression of Public
Sentiment

With America's entrance into the World Court endorsed by virtually every organized voice of public opinion in the country, the United States Senate has received a mandate from the people "that the time for action come." Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University, declared in an address yesterday before the student body of Radcliffe College.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Student Government World Court committee. Professor Holcombe's discussion of the relation of the United States to the Court was the first of a series of addresses on the subject to be delivered to Radcliffe undergraduates.

Speaking of the achievement of the World Court since 1922, Professor Holcombe said:

Six disputes have been referred to it in a judicial and 11 in an advisory capacity, and they have all been successfully disposed of. Compare this with the Hague Conference, which in a quarter of a century has disposed of 14 cases only—a smaller number than the World Court has dealt with in three short years. There is little doubt that the Permanent Court is more promising than any conference of its kind.

Yet what about the United States? It would seem that we are in sympathy. The World Court has been endorsed by almost every organized voice of public opinion in the country: by business men, by the American Federation of Labor, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the Parent-Teacher Association, by the Democratic Party by implication in 1920 and specifically in 1924, and by the Republican Party in 1925.

A ten to one majority adopted the resolution to enter the World Court in the General Assembly of Washington last winter. Presidents and Congressmen have endorsed it, and yet it is not done. It is the Senate which stands out as the obstacle to public opinion. Some have said that this was for personal reasons, that it was made a personal issue between two men. But beginning with Cleveland's agreement with England in 1898 the Senate has consistently controlled the United States foreign relations. I suspect that the Senate will only ratify when it is compelled by a higher power than its own—the power of the American people at the polls.

The beginning of coal shipments from La Ventana is according to Dr. E. W. Flake, secretary-treasurer of the company, awaiting only the completion of the Santa Fe & Northwestern extension from San Ysidro to La Ventana. With the completion of this branch, which will connect with the main line of the Santa Fe at Bernalillo, mining operations will begin.

Belief that the mine has been unworked since the days of the Spanish invasion is borne out by the fact that the workmen, before reaching the turquoise, deposit unworked scores of stone axes and hatchets believed to have been left by the Aztecs.

At the La Ventana coal mine a small tunnel, and air shaft have been drilled back 300 feet and chambers are to be cut out from the main entrance. A mountain of rock which is both above and beneath the coal seam will make extensive timbering unnecessary, an official reports.

The girls marry young—often at 14—and have large families of husky youngsters. They seem cheerful and contented. There is little money among them, for fishing brings in poor returns these days and most of the islanders raise no garden-stuff to help out. The children wear the traditional white saris, and the women, but they are clean and vigorous. Small boys go fishing with their fathers, and learn to row the 18-foot dories. They go to the ungraded island schools, and where they are exceptionally bright and ambitious the mission helps them get a chance at high school ashore.

Mostly Granite Ledge
A Maine island is a type with few variants. It is a granite ledge with a coating of spruces. Some have a few slender white-stemmed birches. But the soil is shallow and only spruces really thrive. When it rains the soil holds the water a long time, and on some islands it gets very boggy.

Prosperity differs according to the type of island on which people live. Where there is land fit for gardens, one finds comfortable houses, an occasional photograph, a better standard of living. Where there is only the spruce-and-rock combination material life is stripped to its barest essentials. On such islands one finds large families living in a three-room house; the room has no paper, the walls being plank; there are no curtains at the windows; the kitchen-living room is furnished only with a table and some wooden chairs, besides the range.

But there are beds where once the mission found straw-covered garret floors. And the range is shining bright, and the floors are scoured, and sometimes outside the door, in the summer, there is a sunflower growing to give one touch of color. The rest is gray, for rarely does one find a painted house.

During the winter months the Sunbeam has in the past been of much help to the islanders. It has been used as an ice-breaker, and on one occasion it wore out several copper sheathings; if kept lanes open for the fishermen to get to their traps, and was able to do emergency relief work. But now it is too old for such strenuous doings, and a new boat is hoped for. It is, besides, too slow, making only about seven knots, so that the workers are unable to get their people ashore as they are needed, or to extend their work as they would like. This year all the relief work will have to be given up during the winter season, as it has been condemned for winter use. But it has certainly been one useful little folding organ being brought up from its retreat beneath the cabin table. Everybody loves these services especially.

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Awaiting the Coming of Tugboat Sunbeam



One of Maine's islanders and section of type of dwelling they live in.

Parish of Maine Seacoast
Mission Covers Wide Area

Pudgy Little Tugboat Sunbeam Visits More Than One

Mr. Coolidge Pledges Government's Aid to Legitimate Business Enterprise

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—President Coolidge, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, here, said:

Mr. President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York:

This time and place naturally suggest some consideration of commerce in its relation to government and society. We are finishing a year which can justly be said to surpass all others in the overwhelming success of general business. We are not only on the crest of a wave of prosperity, but in the greatest center of population and business that the world has ever known. If anyone wishes to gauge the how and why which is represented by the genius of the American spirit, let him contemplate the wonders which have been wrought in this region in the short space of 200 years. Not only does it stand unequalled by any other place on earth, but it is impossible to conceive of any other place where it could be equaled.

The foundation of this enormous development rests upon the commerce of New York is an imperial city, but it is not a seat of government. The seat of government is not in the political, but in the commercial. The great cities of the ancient world were the seats of both government and industrial power. The Middle Ages furnished a few exceptions. The great capitals of former times were not only seats of government but they actually governed.

Wrought for Freedom
In the modern world government is inclined to be merely a tenant of the city. Political life and industrial life flow on side by side, but are actually separated from each other. When we contemplate the enormous power, automatic and uncontrolled, which would have been created by joining the authority of government with the influence of business, we are almost awestruck. The fathers in their wise dispensation which made Washington the political center of the country and New York the center of its business center. They wrought mightily for freedom.

The great advantages of this arrangement seem almost to be obvious. The only great disadvantages which appear lie in the possibility that otherwise business and government might have had a better understanding of each other and been less likely to develop mutual misapprehensions and suspicions. If a contest could be held to decide how much those who are really prominent in our government life know about business, and how much those who are really prominent in our business life know about government, it is my firm conviction that the prize would be awarded to those who are in government life.

This is as it ought to be, for those who have the greater authority ought to have the greater knowledge. But it is my even firmer conviction that the general welfare of our country could be better advanced through a better knowledge by both of those parties of the multifarious problems with which each has to deal. What our government needs is opportunity for great benefit by encouraging detachment and breadth of vision which would be better than a narrow vision which could be secured if each had a better conception of their mutual requirements.

Open Door of Opportunity
While I have spoken of what I believe to be the advantages of a more sympathetic understanding, I should but an even stronger emphasis on the desirability of the largest possible independence between government and business. Each ought to be able to take care of its own affairs. When government comes under the influence of business, the tendency is to develop an administrative machinery which is advanced through a better knowledge by both of those parties of the multifarious problems with which each has to deal. What our government needs is opportunity for great benefit by encouraging detachment and breadth of vision which would be better than a narrow vision which could be secured if each had a better conception of their mutual requirements.

It is always a problem in a republic to maintain on the one side that efficiency which comes only from trained administrative management without running into the other hand that equality of opportunity which is the basis of political and economic liberty without running into dissolution and anarchy. The general results in our country, our freedom, our prosperity, warrant the assertion that our system of institutions has been advancing in the right direction in the attempt to solve these problems. We have order, opportunity, wealth, and progress.

Where there has been in the past and will be in the future a considerable effort in this country of different business interests to attempt to run the government as a business, as a way as to set up a system of privilege, and while there have been and will be those who are constantly seeking to commit the government to a policy of infringing upon the domain of private business, both of these efforts have been very largely discredited, and with reasonable vigilance on the part of the people to preserve their freedom do not now appear to be dangerous.

Employer and Employee
When I have been referring to business, I have used the word in its all-inclusive sense to denote alike the employer and employee, the production of agriculture and industry, the distribution of transportation and commerce, and the service of finance and banking. It is the work of the world. In modern life, with all its intricacies, business has come to hold a very dominant position in the thoughts of all enlightened peoples.

Rightly understood, this is not a criticism, but a compliment. In its great economic organization it does not represent, as some have hastily concluded, a mere desire to minister to selfishness. The New York Chamber of Commerce is not made up of men merely animated with a purpose to get the better of each other. It is something far more important than a sordid desire for gain. It could not successfully succeed on that basis. It is dominated by a more worthy impulse; it rests on a higher law.

True business represents the mutual organized effort of individuals to minister to the economic requirements of civilization. It is an effort by which men provide for the material needs of each other. While it is not an end in itself, it is the important means for the attainment of a supreme end. It rests squarely on the law of service. It has for its main reliance truth and faith and justice. In its large sense it is one of the greatest contributing forces to the moral and spiritual advancement of the race.

Promoting Business Success
It is the important and righteous position that business holds in relation to life which gives warrant to the great interest which the National Government constantly expresses for the promotion of its success. This is not exercised as ex-

been the autocratic practice abroad of directly supporting and financing different business groups, except in case of great emergency, but we have rather held to a democratic policy of cherishing the structure of business while holding its avenues open to the widest competition, in order that its opportunities might be given to the broadest possible participation.

While it is true that the Government ought not to be and is not committed to certain methods of acquisition, which, while partaking of the nature of unfair practices try to masquerade under the guise of business, the Government is and ought to be thoroughly committed to every endeavor of production and distribution which is entitled to be regarded as true business. Those who are engaged, instead of regarding the Government as their opponent and enemy, ought to direct their efforts as their vigilant supporter and friend.

It is only in exceptional instances that business is a change on the part of the national Administration so much as it means a change on the part of trade. Except for the requirements of safety, health and taxation, the law enters very little into the work of production. It is mostly when we come to the problems of distribution that we meet the more rigid exactions of legislation.

Opposition to Monopoly
The main reason why certain practices in this direction have been denounced is because they are a species of unfair competition on the one hand or tend to monopoly on the other. The whole policy of the government in its system of opposition to monopoly, and its public regulation of transportation and trade, has been animated by a desire to have business remain business. We are politically free people and must be as economically free people.

It is my belief that the whole material development of our country has been enormously stimulated by reason of the general insistence on the part of the public authorities that economic effort ought not to be a matter of privilege, and that business should be unhampered and free. This could never have been done under a system of monopolistic trade associations. These might have enriched a few for a limited period, but they would have impoverished the country, while on the other hand, the firm foundation of justice we have achieved even more ample individual freedom and opportunity than in any other country of general prosperity.

This has resulted in no small part from the general acceptance on the part of the people of the principle of the wealth of the Nation, that it is to be used not to oppress but to serve. It is that which sometimes ought to have the greater knowledge. But it is my even firmer conviction that the general welfare of our country could be better advanced through a better knowledge by both of those parties of the multifarious problems with which each has to deal. What our government needs is opportunity for great benefit by encouraging detachment and breadth of vision which would be better than a narrow vision which could be secured if each had a better conception of their mutual requirements.

Administration of Justice
It would be difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the contribution which government makes to business. It is notorious that where the government is bad, business is bad. The mere fundamental precepts of the administration of justice, the providing of order and security, the maintenance of the rule of law, the value of all property is the knowledge that its peaceful enjoyment will be protected by the government. If disorder should break out in your city, if there should be a conviction extending over any length of time that the rights of business and property could no longer be protected by law, the value of your tall buildings would shrink to about the price of what is now water from the old Carthage or what are now corner lots in ancient Babylon. It is the extension of these fundamental precepts of the administration of justice, the providing of order and security, the maintenance of the rule of law, the value of all property is the knowledge that its peaceful enjoyment will be protected by the government.

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These undoubtedly represent policies which are wise and sound and necessary. That they have often been misapplied and many times have been discriminating and unjust. Regulation has often become restriction, and inspection has too frequently been a little less than obstruction. This was the natural result of those times in the past when there were practices in business which warranted severe disapprobation.

Removal of Prejudice
It was only natural that when these abuses were reformed by an aroused public opinion a great deal of prejudice which ought to have been discriminating and unjust. Regulation has often become restriction, and inspection has too frequently been a little less than obstruction. This was the natural result of those times in the past when there were practices in business which warranted severe disapprobation.

Where there has been in the past and will be in the future a considerable effort in this country of different business interests to attempt to run the government as a business, as a way as to set up a system of privilege, and while there have been and will be those who are constantly seeking to commit the government to a policy of infringing upon the domain of private business, both of these efforts have been very largely discredited, and with reasonable vigilance on the part of the people to preserve their freedom do not now appear to be dangerous.

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disagreeable and expensive. They represent the suffering that the just must endure because of the unjust. They are a part of the price which must be paid to promote the cause of economic justice.

Undoubtedly if public vigilance were relaxed, the generation to come might suffer a relapse. But the present generation of business almost universally throughout its responsible organization and management has shown every disposition to correct its own abuses with as little delay as possible. The present generation of business almost universally throughout its responsible organization and management has shown every disposition to correct its own abuses with as little delay as possible.

Economy and Construction
This development has left the Government free to advance the problems of reform and reconstruction. A very large progress has been made in these directions. Our country is in a state of unexampled and apparently sound and well distributed prosperity. It did not come as a result of war. Here and there individuals may have profited greatly, but the country as a whole was a heavy loser. Forty billions of the wealth of the Nation was directly exhausted, while the indirect expenditure and depreciation cannot be estimated.

The Government appreciated that the only method of regeneration lay in economy and production. It has followed a policy of economy in national expenditures. By an enormous reduction in taxation it has released great sums of money for use in productive effort. It has sought to stimulate domestic production by a moderate application of the system of protective tariff duties. The results of these efforts are known to all the world.

Another phase of this progress is not so well understood, but upon its continuance depends our future ability to meet the competition of the lowest standards of living in foreign countries. During the past five years the Department of Commerce has unceasingly directed attention to the reduction of the cost of production. This effort has been directed toward better co-operation to improve efficiency in the use of labor and materials in all branches of business.

Co-operation in Industry
This has been sought by the necessary co-operative action among industrial groups within industrial groups, and between producers and consumers. This does not imply any diminution of fair competition or the curbing of the law of supply and demand. In fact, these proposals have been a protection to the smaller units of business and a means of maintaining the standard of living. This effort has been directed toward better co-operation to improve efficiency in the use of labor and materials in all branches of business.

The result of the realization of these wishes and the large co-operative effort that has been instituted in the community to cure them, whether with the assistance of the Government or by independent action, has been the most profound factor in this recovery made in the past five years. There can be no question that great wastes have been eliminated by these activities in the business community through such things as the abolition of car shortages; by improved equipment and methods of management of our railways; the co-operative effort to save water from the remarkable advance in electrification of the country with all its economies in labor and cost.

These undoubtedly represent policies which are wise and sound and necessary. That they have often been misapplied and many times have been discriminating and unjust. Regulation has often become restriction, and inspection has too frequently been a little less than obstruction. This was the natural result of those times in the past when there were practices in business which warranted severe disapprobation.

Where there has been in the past and will be in the future a considerable effort in this country of different business interests to attempt to run the government as a business, as a way as to set up a system of privilege, and while there have been and will be those who are constantly seeking to commit the government to a policy of infringing upon the domain of private business, both of these efforts have been very largely discredited, and with reasonable vigilance on the part of the people to preserve their freedom do not now appear to be dangerous.

Employer and Employee
When I have been referring to business, I have used the word in its all-inclusive sense to denote alike the employer and employee, the production of agriculture and industry, the distribution of transportation and commerce, and the service of finance and banking. It is the work of the world. In modern life, with all its intricacies, business has come to hold a very dominant position in the thoughts of all enlightened peoples.

Rightly understood, this is not a criticism, but a compliment. In its great economic organization it does not represent, as some have hastily concluded, a mere desire to minister to selfishness. The New York Chamber of Commerce is not made up of men merely animated with a purpose to get the better of each other. It is something far more important than a sordid desire for gain. It could not successfully succeed on that basis. It is dominated by a more worthy impulse; it rests on a higher law.

True business represents the mutual organized effort of individuals to minister to the economic requirements of civilization. It is an effort by which men provide for the material needs of each other. While it is not an end in itself, it is the important means for the attainment of a supreme end. It rests squarely on the law of service. It has for its main reliance truth and faith and justice. In its large sense it is one of the greatest contributing forces to the moral and spiritual advancement of the race.

Undoubtedly if public vigilance were relaxed, the generation to come might suffer a relapse. But the present generation of business almost universally throughout its responsible organization and management has shown every disposition to correct its own abuses with as little delay as possible.

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reduction of seasonal employment in the construction and other industries and of losses through fire and through traffic accidents; advancement of commercial arbitration; development of farmers' co-operatives for the more economical and stable marketing of farm products; and in general the elimination of waste due to lost motion and material throughout our whole economic fabric.

Conservation of Resources
All this represents a movement as important as that of 30 years ago for the regulation of corporations and conservation of our natural resources. This effort for conservation of use of materials and conservation of energy in which our whole country has engaged during these five years has been in no small part responsible for the rich reward in the increasing comfort and living standards of the people.

But in addition to bringing about a condition in which the Government debt is being rapidly liquidated while at the same time taxes are greatly reduced, capital has become abundant. In 1920 wages were about 100 percent above the pre-war rates and the average wholesale price of commodities about 120 percent above the pre-war rates. A steady increase in the wage index took place, so that during the last year it was 120 percent above the pre-war rate.

As the cost of our production is so largely a matter of wages, and as tax returns show that for the last year profits were ample, it would naturally have been expected that the prices of commodities would have increased. Yet during this period the average wholesale price level of commodities declined from 120 percent above the pre-war level that it was in 1920, to only 57 percent above the pre-war level in 1925.

Thus, as a result of greater economy and efficiency, and the elimination of waste in the conduct of our business, the cost of living has been reduced. The significance and importance of this result cannot be overestimated.

Increase in Efficiency
This is real and solid progress. No one can deny that it represents an increase in national efficiency. It must be maintained. Great as the accomplishment has been, there are yet but partly completed. We need further improvement in transportation facilities by development of inland waterways; we need further improvement of our railway transportation facilities; we need further improvement of our commodity in the great congested centers; we need reorganization of Government departments; we need reorganization of the business community.

By these wise policies, pursued with tremendous economic effort, our country has reached its present position. There can be no question that great wastes have been eliminated by these activities in the business community through such things as the abolition of car shortages; by improved equipment and methods of management of our railways; the co-operative effort to save water from the remarkable advance in electrification of the country with all its economies in labor and cost.

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tion. Latin America, Japan, and even Australia, have been very large participants in these loans. If rightly directed, they ought to be of benefit to both lender and borrower. If used to establish industry and support commerce abroad, through selling in the wealth and productive capacity of these countries, they create their own security and increase consuming power to the probable advantage of our trade. But when used in ways that are not productive, like the maintenance of great military establishments or to meet military expenditures, which should either be eliminated by government economy or supplied by taxation, they do not appear to serve a useful purpose, and ought to be discouraged.

Bank of Foreign Loans
Our bankers have a great deal of responsibility in relation to the soundness of these loans when they undertake to invest the savings of our country abroad. I should regret very much to see our possession of resources which are available to meet needs in other countries, be used in such a way as to advance our unfitness toward us. It ought everywhere to be welcomed with rejoicing and considered as a part of the good fortune of the entire world that such an economic reservoir exists here which can be made available to other nations.

Everyone knows that it was our resources that saved Europe from a complete collapse immediately following the war. Our resources, which were not used to establish a permanent benefit of our credit, an appalling famine would have prevailed over great areas. In accordance with the spirit of the world, we have broken down of all legal restraints and the loss of all the passions which had been aroused by four years of conflict, would have rapidly followed. Others did what they could, and no doubt, made larger proportional sacrifices, but it was the credits and food which was supplied that saved the situation.

The work of restoring the fiscal condition of Europe began, it was accomplished again with our assistance. When Austria determined to put her financial house in order, we furnished a part of the capital. When Germany sought to establish a sound fiscal condition, we again contributed a large proportion of the necessary gold loan. Without this, the reparations plan would have utterly failed. Germany could not otherwise have paid. The armies of occupation would have gone on increasing international irritation and ill will.

European Reconstruction
It was our large guarantee of credit that assisted Great Britain to return to a gold basis. What we have done for France, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other countries, is all a piece of the same thing. Our efforts and our commitments, whether they be appreciated at home or received with gratitude abroad, which have been brought about by the business interests of our country, constitute an enormous world service. Others have made plans and adopted agreements for future action which hold a rank of great importance. But when we come to the consideration of what has actually been done, we find a record from what has been promised, to what has been accomplished.

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Florida's Suburb of Hills and Lakes
Address Inquiries to A. Karr, Educational Department
162 South Beach Street, Daytona, Florida

Thanksgiving
and its attendant hospitalities can be provided for here, at address for the season, at a more worthy impulse; it rests on a higher law.

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example what has been performed, no positive and constructive accomplishment of the past five years compares with the support which America has contributed to the financial stability of the world. It clearly marks a new epoch.

This holds a distinctly higher rank than a mere better and sale. It reaches above the ordinary business transaction into a broader realm. America has dispatched her huge armies and reduced her powerful fleet, but in attempting to deal justly through the sharing of our financial resources we have done more for peace than we could have done with all our military power. Peace, we know, rests to a great extent upon justice, but it is very difficult for the public mind to divorce justice from economic opportunity. The problem for which we have been attempting a solution is in the first instance to place the people of the earth back into avenues of profitable employment. It was necessary to restore hope, to renew courage. A great contribution to this end has been made with American money.

Settlement of Debts
The work is not all done yet. No doubt it will develop that this has not been accomplished without some mistakes, but the important fact remains that when the world needed to be revived we did respond. As nations seek their way to a safer economic existence, they will see their way to a more peaceful existence. Possessed of the means to meet personal and public obligations, people are re-establishing their respect. The financial strength of America has contributed to the spiritual restoration of the world. It has risen into the domain of true business.

Accompanying these efforts to assist in rehabilitation have lately come the negotiations for the settlement of our foreign debts. Ten nations have agreed to settle their claims for \$6,333,411,489 of these debts, exclusive of accrued interest. The principal sums and interest which have been paid are: Greece \$15,054,486.000.

There remain nine nations, with debts in the principal amount of \$2,673,342,363, which have not yet been settled. Of the nine nations, France represents \$2,340,000,000, Greece \$15,054,486.000, and Yugoslavia \$51,000,000. Of the remaining six, Rumania is now negotiating a settlement. Nicaragua is paying currently, and a moratorium for 20 years has been granted Austria by act of Congress. Armenia has ceased to exist as a nation. The Government of Russia has not been recognized, and Liberia owes but \$146,000.

Of Human Bonds
It has been the belief of the Government that no permanent stabilization of European finances and European currency can be accomplished without a definite adjustment of these obligations.

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ment of these obligations. While we realize that it is for our advantage to have these debts paid, it is also realized that it is greatly for the advantage of our debtors to have them finally liquidated. We created these values and sent them abroad in a period of about two years. We are extending the time for their return over a term of 62 years.

While settlements already made and ratified by Congress, and those which will be presented for ratification, are very generous, I believe they will be alike beneficial to ourselves and the countries concerned. They maintain the principle of the integrity of international obligations. They help foreign governments to re-establish their fiscal operations and will contribute to the economic recovery of their people. They will assist both in the continuance of friendly relations, which are always jeopardized by unsettled differences, and the mutual improvement of trade opportunities by increasing the prosperity of the countries involved.

Appeals for World Court
With our already enormous and constantly increasing interests abroad, there are constantly accumulating reasons why we should signify our adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Mindful of our determination to avoid all interference in the political affairs, which do not concern us, of other nations, we think of no more, in assuring action than the denunciation of America that it will wholeheartedly join with others in the support of the tribunal for the administration of international justice which they have created. I can conceive of nothing that we could do, which involves assuming so few obligations on our part, that would be likely to prove of so much value to the world.

Beyond its practical effect, which might be somewhat small, it would have a sentimental effect which would be tremendous. It would be public notice that the enormous influence of our country were to be cast upon the side of the enlightening processes of civilization. It would be the beginning of a new world spirit.

This is the land of George Washington. We can do no less than work toward the realization of his hope. It ought to be our ambition to see the fruits of the administration of international justice which they bestow upon our own citizens and increase in the good which their influence cast upon all the world. He did not hesitate to meet peril or encounter danger or make sacrifices.

There is no cause which can be supported by any other methods. We cannot listen to the counsels of perfection. We cannot pursue a timorous policy; we cannot avoid the obligations of a common humanity. We must meet our perils; we must encounter our dangers; we must make our sacrifices; or history will recount that the works of Washington have failed. I do not believe the future is to be determined by the truth and faith and justice of the ancient days have not departed from us.

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Industrial School Exhibition to Include Rare Objets d'Art

Painted Tole, Brocades, Lanterns, and Mantels Among
Antiques Offered for Display and Sale

Rare examples of painted tole, beautiful but little known in the United States, brocades and old brocades from palace hangings, carved walnut furniture of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, wrought iron torches, lanterns, and standards for flower bowls, and painted Venetian gradenzas collected from the byways of southern Europe last summer, are to be features of the exhibition and sale of art objects which is to open with a private view at the North Bennet Street Industrial School next Monday and Tuesday afternoons. On Wednesday the exhibition will be thrown open to the public, lasting through Dec. 5.

The tole is likely to be one of the most interesting exhibits, for while recently it has become much desired by collectors, very little of it has been imported. It is sheet iron painted and made into clocks and lanterns; there is one tank and basin such as one found hanging on the wall in out-of-the-way inns, except that this is of such exquisite workmanship that probably it came from some palace chamber. Painted tole was done by famous decorators of the Empire in France, and many of the pieces were found in that country as well as in Italy.

Southern Europe still has its antiques for export. If the collector knows where to look for them, George C. Greener, who is the director of the school, has seen several summers exploring the byways where Americans rarely or never go, and as a result he finds treasures where most travelers come home empty-handed.

In a village of southern France he found a variety of beautiful and interesting things. He has brought home for American gardens some old earthenware jars, made to hold oil or grain; some of them are the natural color, some have been glazed a soft green. Old tank-and-basin sets of copper, pewter or brass to hang on the wall, and pieces of brass and copper from cottage firesides, as well as more elaborate articles from big houses, gleam among the sober coloring of old oak and walnut carvings.

Sculptor Sells Tapestries
Particularly fortunate was he in the discovery of three fine tapestries of the early Renaissance period. A sculptor had fallen on hard times, and was willing to sell his studio hangings, which he had acquired from a chateau in France. One of the sets of panels he found in a stable where it had been made into a big box stall for the family donkey. For the most part, the panels were in excellent condition. A pair of fifteenth century Gothic doors from the

apartment of Agnes Sorel have a historic as well as aesthetic interest. The mantel was found in the granary of a chateau in southern France; the family had brought it there from their chateau in the north and had never set it up.

Collecting in Spain
Collecting in Spain is a matter to be studied. The first time he went over there, Mr. Greener found that dealers were many, but that you could do better by getting on a donkey and going back among the mountains, into "risky" little hill towns and walled-in villages clinging insecurely to the tops of difficult cliffs. On such trips as those one sleeps where one can and eats what the native fondas provide, and is generally rather uncomfortable. But one finds such places where the American tourist has never been, and consequently where prices are normal and the antique market untouched.

Chester color—old Chinese lacquer, painted Venetian curiously shaped, surely authentic because they had been imported; Catalonian wedding chests of oak or walnut, and gorgeous barguenas of Moorish design. Spanish tables with wrought iron braces, some showing their evolution from the chest; chairs of every age and station, some of the days of Boabdil in Granada, some of almost modern days; some from the palaces of grandees, others from peasant huts.

Surprising Beds
Beds—most surprising are the Catalonian beds, for they are more like a picture or a piece of stage scenery than our idea of a bedstead. They consist of a flat piece of carved and painted wood, arched at the top, and the width of a bed, and mounted on a screw to the wall. The practical part of the thing, a sort of couch or trundle-bed effect, is shoved up against it.

Wrought iron is most typically Spanish, and grills, balconies, well-heads, lanterns, labados and gates of Gothic and early Renaissance days were gathered from many sources. As a contrast, precious fabrics such as silk damasks and brocades, heavy old linens, embroideries in color, shawls and mantillas, peasant aprons and children's samplers add their wealth of color and feminine

England Man Greener
In England Mr. Greener specialized in furnishings, tables and chairs, authentic Sheraton and Heppelwhite, old oak cupboards, Sheffield plate, wardrobe, Queen Anne chests of drawers. Rare indeed is an old grandmother clock, smaller than the modern variety of timepiece, and of more feminine design.

This is the seventh annual exhibit which the school has held, and is by far the largest and most varied of them all. They are becoming a center for architects and decorators as well as for the owners of homes.

GOV. FULLER GUEST AT CANADIAN CLUB

Prof. Thompson of McGill
Tells of Teacher Problem

The 400,000 men and women of Canadian birth or affiliation living in the State of Massachusetts were well represented at the meetings of the Boston Canadian Club last night, on the occasion of the twenty-sixth annual banquet and ladies' night, held at the Hotel Somerset. Ansley M. Johnson, the president of the club, presided, and the guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Fuller.

The Governor paid a high tribute to the work done by Canadians in Massachusetts, who have made the United States the land of the adoption. In noble enterprises and better government, these men and women have proved a powerful influence for good, said the Governor. When he said, "The boundary between Canada and America is a true demonstration of the fact that war is, to a great extent, an unnecessary evil when people are reasonable and respect each other's rights and properties," the audience showed its enthusiastic appreciation of his sentiments.

Discussing the problem of municipal finance, which has been brought to the fore in light of a new bill providing for more constant state auditing of the books of cities and towns, Governor Fuller explained that recent investigations had shown shortages aggregating \$600,000 in the municipal accounts. He gave assurance that vigorous efforts would be made to remedy these circumstances.

The principal speaker of the evening was Prof. A. W. Thompson of McGill University, Montreal. Professor Thompson spoke earnestly regarding the great problem of obtaining teachers who could teach, for our public schools; and he made a strong plea for an active interest in the great problem of adequate education under competent instructors. The speaker gave as a reason for the difficulty in securing the right and the best type of men and women for school work the prevailing low salaries paid for that service.

Other speakers were Capt. Edward F. O'Dowd, representing the Mayor of Boston; Col. Percy A. Guthrie, who introduced Professor Thompson; A. C. Rathesky of Boston, whose name is known in Halifax, N. S., because of the great work he accomplished on behalf of the people of Massachusetts after the explosion in 1917. Winco Logan of Nova Scotia was also one of the speakers.

BUS LINE CONTEMPT CASE BEFORE COURT

Judge Frederick Lawton of the Superior Court has taken under advisement after an exhaustive hearing and arguments the petition of the New York Central Railroad Company to have the Conlin Bus Lines adjudged in contempt of court for alleged failure to heed a preliminary injunction restraining operations of busses through Palmer. The main issue of whether or not a permanent injunction should issue is also in the hands of the court.

DISABLED VETERANS TO RECEIVE TRIBUTE

Community Service Sponsors
Colonial Theater Event

Under the direction and sponsorship of the Community Service, Inc., Boston will pay tribute to the disabled veterans of the World War next Tuesday afternoon at the Colonial Theater.

Upward of 1000 persons from stage hands, actors and actresses and theater musicians, smaller than the number of debauchees will contribute by donation or personal service to make the event epochal.

De Wolfe Hopper will be master of ceremonies, introducing each program feature as it is presented. The program is a true demonstration of the fact that war is, to a great extent, an unnecessary evil when people are reasonable and respect each other's rights and properties," the audience showed its enthusiastic appreciation of his sentiments.

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NEW ANNEX OPENED BY C. E. OSGOOD CO.

The new salesrooms of the furniture company of C. E. Osgood, Washington and Harvard Streets, recently constructed to meet business expansion, were formally opened last evening with a reception attended by several hundred guests, representing furniture interests from various sections of the northeastern states. A. Neil Osgood, president of the firm, opened the affair with a brief address.

The annex, which is eight stories high, having a mezzanine overlooking the street floor, has one of the largest frontages of any store in Boston, constituting an imposing addition to the former display space.

FRATERNITY PARTIES DISCONTINUANCE URGED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 20 (Special).—Change in the attitude of the student body toward fraternity parties was strongly urged by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, in an address before the Adelphi Union and Forum last night. President Garfield strongly urged the fraternities to discontinue their usual house parties for the rest of the year as a means toward this end.

He added, however, that the administration did not contemplate any action to carry out its own opinions on the matter, leaving its settlement entirely in the hands of the students.

An Exhibit at Boston School, and Institution's Director



Upper: Rare Examples of Painted Tole of French Empire Period.
Lower: George C. Greener, Director of North Bennet Street Industrial School.



Upper: Rare Examples of Painted Tole of French Empire Period.
Lower: George C. Greener, Director of North Bennet Street Industrial School.

1930 TRICENTENARY COMMITTEE MEETS

Mayor Curley Pleads for
Greater Boston by Then

Boston's tricentenary celebration in 1930 should include provision for a permanent memorial commemorating the settlement of the community in 1630 Mayor Curley advocated at the first meeting of the committee of 100 yesterday in Wilder Hall, Ashburton Place.

He believed that a sentiment should be promulgated and developed by the committee which would lead to the amalgamation of the communities within a 15-mile radius of Boston by 1930, thus making the city the fourth in size and population in the country.

The executive committee was given power to appoint subcommittees and chairmen to provide a headquarters and such salaries as were necessary in the office and all matters necessary to the conduct and progress of the work and plans.

The executive committee consists of the five officers of the general committee—Chairman Gaston A. C. Rathesky and Mrs. Mary E. Curley, vice chairman; Henry V. Cunningham, treasurer; Allen Chamberlain, secretary; Frank Chouteau Brown, Charles K. Bolton, Elizabeth M. Herlihy, Jeremiah E. Burke, Edward L. Curran; Frank S. Davis, Edmund L. Dolan, Thomas F. Lockney, Arthur A. Shortell, E. W. Whitling White and J. Philip O'Connell.

CHRISTMAS ART SALE AT B. U. SCHEDULED

First announcement of this year's annual Christmas exhibit and sale at the art department of Boston University, Dec. 1 to 4, was made today by Miss Barbara Jencks of Ashmont, a student at the school, and chairman of the committee conducting the opening of the four-day affair with some 200 Boston women as guests. Several hundred objects of art made by students of the last year will be offered to gift buyers, the proceeds going to the individual students and to help those working their way through an art education.

The faculty jury committee which decided which objects offered by the students shall go on sale will meet next Monday evening to view the pieces. The work of this jury insures the high standard which is maintained in the exhibit. The student committee includes Miss Jencks, Flora Woodman of Allston, Cynthia Wilder of Ashby, and Francis Syphax of Washington, D. C.

CRIME OVERPUBLICITY DEcriED BY MR. BATES

The large amount of publicity given lawbreakers is an incentive to greater activity on their part and abets crime, Sanford Bates, commissioner of correction in Massachusetts, told members of the Family Welfare Society at Pilgrim Hall yesterday.

He reviewed the ninth International Prison Congress, held in Europe last summer, at which he was an official delegate representing the United States. Bates said that Americans should respect law and order more thoroughly, and cease to glorify crime and criminals in fiction and moving pictures, he said, if we are to expect a diminution in the number of criminals. People in the United States, he said, seem to become enthusiastic in reading and talking about daring holdups, bandits escaping in high-powered motorcars, and similar escapades, but this tendency should be replaced by a sincere respect for law and obedience to it.

SENATOR CAPPER FAVORS ECONOMY

Believes Coolidge Plan Will
Aid Reduction of
Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The big thing that the nation needs, in the opinion of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, is adherence to President Coolidge's economy program.

"We have been going too fast in increasing boards to take over some branch or other of the public service," he wrote just before leaving for Washington to take part in the new Congress. "About half of these 100 special agencies of the government can be scrapped. They would never be missed, and the unruly Shipping Board should be merged, probably with the Department of Commerce."

Mr. Capper believes that the President's economy program will make possible a reduction of at least \$300,000,000. He is in favor of reducing income and normal taxes all along the line, cutting the highest bracket of the surtax from 40 to 20 per cent, and exempting incomes under \$5000, which he says cost the Government all that it gets to collect them.

Normal rates can be reduced about one-fourth with good results and corporation taxes lessened, he believes. Also that the tax on automobiles and accessories should be repealed at once.

In regard to inheritance taxes, Mr. Capper hesitates. He thinks Congress should go slow in repealing inheritance taxes, the taxes on large estates, but the levy of such taxes, with provision that the amounts paid out as state taxes be deducted from the estate, this provision would have the effect of making taxation of estates uniform throughout the country.

Senator Capper favors action by Congress on the proposed constitutional amendment to stop further issuance of tax-free bonds, federal, state and municipal—"one of the great evils of the present time." Tax relief in any form whether it affects him directly or indirectly will help the farmer Senator Capper asserted.

He further stated that he supported putting the Government behind the co-operative marketing movement and possibly setting up a federal marketing division in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Capper gave notice that in the new Congress he would bring any independence of action which he thinks necessary.

TWO NEW TEACHING COURSES ANNOUNCED

Two additional courses have been formed by the Harvard-Boston University schools of education extension department. Eleven courses had already been announced, so that the total for the first semester is 13 in 12 cities.

The new study groups have been formed in Hartford, Conn., and in Concord, N. H. In Hartford 45 teachers are enrolled in a course in "Teaching Elementary School Subjects," and in Concord a course in the same subject will start Nov. 24 with 35 enrolled. Both courses will be given by Herbert D. Blahy, assistant superintendent of schools, Cleveland, O.

LOWER INTEREST RATE IS FAVORED

New Hampshire Manufacturers
Will Reduce Railroad
Debt Burden

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 20 (Special).—New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association, at its largest annual meeting ever held, went on record yesterday afternoon in favor of a reduction in the interest rates on railroad debts to the Federal Government from 6 to 4 1/2 per cent.

The association also passed resolutions in support of the New England conference at Worcester and the New Hampshire state publicity campaign. Rowland B. Jacobs of Lebanon, president of the organization, was re-elected for a third term, as also were the other officers.

Concern was expressed over the future of transportation in New Hampshire in view of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Boston & Maine may now abandon entirely the Milford and Concord railroad, the Belmont branch and the Bethlehem branch. The abandonment of the Manchester and Milford branch will mean the giving up of 23 miles of track.

The following stations are affected: Manchester, West Manchester, Grafton, Junction, Tilton Hill, Holbrook, Bedford, South Bedford, Snowfield, Boscawen Lake, and East Milford. The Belmont and Bethlehem branches which the Boston & Maine Railroad has been given permission to abandon are both short lines. The Belmont line runs between Tilton and Belmont, a station less than seven miles. The stations on the line are: Tilton, Belmont Junction, Gardners Grove, Tioiga and Belmont.

The Bethlehem line runs between Bethlehem Junction and Bethlehem. The only station outside of the two terminals is Maplewood. There are about seven miles of track on the line.

HARVARD MAN HONORED BY GERMAN ACADEMY

Word has just reached Harvard from Munich that the Deutsche Akademie, a society for research in problems of German civilization of the past, present and future, which was formed early in the year by leading Munich University professors, artists and writers, has elected as its first honorary member Prof. Kuno Ranke, honorary curator of the German Museum of Harvard University.

In conferring this honor, the academy lays stress upon the fact that the combination of historical, literary and artistic studies which at Harvard has made possible the Germanic Museum, and the giving of academic courses on the history of German culture, is the very best means for arriving at true valuations of any national culture.

DIFFERENT FAITHS WILL BE DISCUSSED

Coming together on the basis of humanity, peace and brotherhood are to be discussed at a mass meeting of the Boston-Cambridge Fellowship of Faiths to be held in the Old South Meeting House next Monday at 8:15 p. m. Beliefs of Protestant, Roman Catholic, Hindu, Buddhist, Confucian, Hindu, Jew and Muhammadan will be presented.

Postered by the League of Nations and the Union of the East and West, weekly luncheon conferences of those interested are held at the Twentieth Century Club on Thursdays for the promotion of the brotherhood of man. Charles F. Weller is the executive in charge with an office at 1243 Little Building.

J. W. WISE TO SPEAK AT FORD HALL FORUM

On Sunday evening, the Ford Hall Forum will give the younger generation an opportunity to explain just what they want but not an address to the audience and in subjecting themselves to a cross examination by the audience.

The speakers selected are James Waterman Wise of New York, who is leader of the Jewish Community Center at White Plains. Sharing the platform with Mr. Wise will be Thomas Que Harrison, one of the leaders of the International Youth Movement, veteran of the World War who served as a volunteer in the tank corps in France. Mr. Wise's topic will be "The Religious Spirit and Modern Youth." Mr. Harrison's topic, "The Challenge of Peace to Modern Youth."

BOY SCOUTS TROOP ADOPTED

Michael J. Perkins Post Is
First to Respond to Order
of Legion Commander

The first response to the official order of Francis Goode, State Commander of the American Legion, requesting local posts throughout Massachusetts to get behind the Boy Scout movement has come in the decision of the Michael J. Perkins Post, 87, to adopt formally the Boy Scout troop now organized at the Thomas N. Hart School. This decision was communicated this week by Oscar J. Kent, commander of the post, to Duncan MacKellar, assistant executive for the Boston Boy Scout Council, and formal exercises will take place at the school at 10:30 a. m. next Tuesday, Nov. 24, at which the American Legion Post will assume its responsibilities.

There is a particular reason for this adoption, in that many of the members of the American Legion Post are graduates of this school, and its master, Robert S. Atkins, a member of the troop committee, and an enthusiastic supporter of the scout work, is very popular among the graduates of the school. The members of the Legion, according to a statement made by Commander Kent, look on these boys as their coming successors and they plan to get behind them and help them.

It is definitely planned to have two members of the post, in uniform, present at each weekly meeting of the troop, and all the members of the post will be asked to act as instructors for the scouts in any phase of the Boy Scout work in which they may be expert. The troop now includes 50 boys, with Ray A. Harrison in charge as scoutmaster, and it is planned by the Legion members to make it one of the finest troops in the Boston council.

The order sent out by State Commander Goode, earlier this year, requests all the American Legion posts throughout the State to take similar action in support of the Boy Scout movement, and it is understood that many of them are planning to do so. This activity fits in well with the membership campaign which is now continuing on the part of officials of the Boston Boy Scout Council, in which the previous standing of approximately 3000 scouts, has already been increased to 3400. Work is going on still to raise this total to 4000 by the end of this year and the indications are that the campaign will be more than successful.

A number of fine scoutmasters have also been secured during the past few weeks to lead the new troops which are being organized, or to take charge of older scouts who have been without leadership. Many of these men are prominent in public or business life, and the movement is expected to show a new growth and activity as a result of this new blood injected into it. At the exercises next Tuesday, officials of the American Legion will be present and will be formal Boy Scout exercises.

THEATERS

Amundsen Lecture on His Polar Expedition

Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian Arctic explorer and discoverer of the South Pole, gave a very interesting lecture before an enthusiastic audience at Symphony Hall, last evening. He presented a vivid description in words and still pictures of the courageous adventures of the crew in their dash for the North Pole by air, their unflinching perseverance and courage among almost insurmountable obstacles of ice and snow when their two planes were compelled to descend into the ice and splash 800 miles from land.

The still photographs made in the ice field in extreme cold temperatures under unusual conditions were interesting and instructive. Another attempt to reach and cross the North Pole by air from Spitzbergen to Alaska, a distance of 1800 miles, will be made by Captain Amundsen and Lieut. Lincoln Ellsworth next summer in the dirigible recently purchased from the Italian Government.

1,000,000 CARS DUE BY 1930, SAYS EXPERT

Revision of Boston's traffic regulations must be made with a view essentially to future developments, said Charles E. Howe, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce street traffic committee, told members of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at their fall reunion and dinner last night at the Hotel Lenox.

He pointed out that the increase of automobiles in recent years gave a sound basis for the forecast that Massachusetts would have 1,000,000 motor vehicles by 1930.

While in favor of enforcing the law on the subject of parking, he alluded to the fact that 85 per cent of the autos were at the curb for only an hour or less each day.

The other speakers were Arthur N. Maddison, president of the exchange; Charles E. Howe of the dinner committee; Charles P. Garvin, humorist, who entertained the gathering; and R. L. O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, who spoke on "The Growth of the American City."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Susan I. Hamilton, Brattleboro, Vt.; Miss C. Galpin, Chicago, Ill.; Dorey T. Langner, London; Robert B. Burt, Sharon, Pa.; Gordon Hunt, Centre, N. Y.; R. I. Margaret D. Huffman, Chillicothe, O.

WEAF ANNOUNCES TO SPEAK

Graham MacNamee, radio announcer at station WEAF, New York, will address members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at the next assembly luncheon, to be held Thursday, Dec. 3, in the chamber building. It is announced by Henry P. Denison, acting president of the chamber, that no assembly luncheon will be held next week, owing to the Thanksgiving Day holiday.

Call It What You May, Harvard Crimson Really Is China Red—Dr. Eliot Says So

Harvard's President Emeritus Ought to Know—He
Was Member of Crew That Wore the Red Bandanas
in 1858—That's When It All Started

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, taking notice of the profuse decoration of Cambridge and Boston shop windows with handkerchiefs, cravats, scarfs, tiny football figures clad in moleskins and crimson sweaters and all the other details that pay annual tribute to the Harvard-Yale football game, offers an explanation of the origin of what is known round the world as Harvard crimson and the facts concerning its choice. President Eliot has further indicated how obviously casual was the selection of a color which has become perhaps more famous than any other existing color—by adding to his recital of the circumstances. "We might exactly as easily have chosen blue, you know."

In 1858 President Eliot, then an undergraduate, was a member of the Harvard crew. The crews were not supported in those days by adequate treasuries to buy their supplies. Oarsmen's costumes were almost negligible, and they purchased them themselves. The crew was even obliged to buy its own boat. That it appears, was all well enough and could be managed. But the day of the 1858 regatta drew near and suddenly someone exclaimed, "But how will the observers know we are from Harvard? In the boat we look just like the others."

"Brightest Thing in Sight"
Obviously here was a problem. And little time. Ben Crownshield, the Harvard stroke, undertook to find a way. He dashed downtown to Hovey's department store. Doubtless he was influenced in his subsequent action by a hyper-sensitiveness to the fact that there must be no chance that the observers would be left in doubt. So he chose the brightest thing in sight. China-red bandanas.

Now all the world knows there never was a real crimson like the

Harvard crimson. Harvard crimson is brighter than scarlet and scarlet is always brighter than crimson. So how can what we know as "Harvard crimson" be, really, crimson, according to the conventional color designation?

There have been many explanations of the shade that have been traditional down the years. Only yesterday in Harvard Square two freshmen stood in front of a shop where 22 tiny figures in moleskins and crimson and blue sweaters were made to hurl themselves manfully against each other, and one said, "But that isn't crimson, I tell you. What if it came from? Who thought it up?" He was only to look at today's papers to find out. But the China-red story seems to be the authentic one.

Identification Was Final
There it is, then. President Eliot has gone on to say: "Crownshield raced back to Cambridge with the bandana, we climbed into the boat and then bought a row of heads. The observers knew us all right! For several years afterward the Harvard crew was known on the river by its red bandanas. There is reason to think of, though, why Ben Crownshield did not choose blue, except that the red certainly made more noise than the blue ever could. He might have chosen blue, though, you know."

President Eliot tactfully avoided saying what might have become of Yale if Mr. Crownshield had chosen blue.

The Treasure Room at Widener Library contains one of the original 1858 bandanas. Another is cherished at the college as the "official sample" and no housewife ever clung to a scrap of irreplaceable silk she had to match as the Harvard authorities cling to that bandana, because not only are all official Harvard crimson purchases matched to it, but the ribbon seals on the diploma year by year have to be matched to it.

City Club Yields to Women Guests

Members Vote Favorably on
Three-Month Trial Period
—All Seem Pleased

As the result of a referendum taken recently among the members of the Boston City Club a new departure in procedure will be made by the admission of women guests, accompanied by members, to the main dining room on Saturday nights, Sundays and holidays, during an experimental period of three months, after which it will be decided whether the practice shall become permanent.

The referendum was submitted to 7300 members. Of this number, 87 per cent pronounced themselves in favor of the new plan and 12 per cent against it.

The main dining room on the eleventh floor will be opened to women guests. It will be open to them tomorrow evening for the first time and thereafter each Saturday and Sunday. On Thanksgiving Day and special occasions dinner will be served from noon until 8 p. m. Admittance will be by means of the Ashburton Place doors. Retiring rooms for women guests have been arranged on the twelfth floor.

This matter has been under the direction of Elmer C. Bliss, manager of the club, working in conjunction with the house committee, of which Prof. Carroll W. Doten is chairman. From time to time during the winter on Sundays there will also be the afternoon tea for members of the club, which women guests will be admitted if accompanied by members.

COLORADO POTATO GROWERS PROSPER

Big Crop and High Prices
Are Setting Record

PUEBLO, Colo., Nov. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The San Luis Valley, which has harvested 5500 carloads of potatoes this season, has won the title as Colorado's champion growing district. The Greeley district is a close second with approximately 4800 carloads.

With potatoes bringing war prices, Colorado growers are enjoying a profit for the first time since the war. For several years the growers have been forced to feed their entire crops to their hogs or to let them lie in the fields because of the low prices.

For the first time in the history of the State, all potatoes are being sold. Culls are being taken off the growers' hands at a figure twice that paid for the best class of potatoes in previous years.

The Colorado growers this year have one of the largest yields in the state's history. "Any grower who did not receive an average yield of at least 200 sacks, with 100 pounds to the sack, is ashamed of himself," the growers put it.

The national shortage did not originate in Colorado, as the acreage was about the same as in past years and the yield was greater. Colorado growers had all of their potatoes harvested and in storage before freezing weather.

ARTS ACADEMY ELECTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters was held in the members' room of the Academy Building at 83 West 155th Street. The chancellor, Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, presided. George Pierce Baker was elected to membership in the Academy. The Gold Medal of the Academy was awarded to Miss Cecilia Beaux for her distinguished work in painting. The Howells Medal for fiction was for the first time awarded to Mrs. Mary Wilkins Freeman.

COLOR SCHEMES FOR 1926 MOTOR PLATES CHALLENGE RAINBOW

Shades of Green, Blue, Crimson, Orange, Cream and Gold
Are Few of Tints Displayed

By the Associated Press

Motor car drivers as usual will have to accustom themselves to new color combinations on their number plates after the first of the year. While several of the states will stick to plain black and white, the range of colors in others will run through various shades of green, blue, orange, yellow, crimson, maroon, gray, vermilion, cream and aluminum color. New England plates will be colored as follows:

Maine—Blue background, yellow figures.
New Hampshire—Green background, white figures.
Vermont—Gold background, green figures.
Massachusetts—Blue background, white figures.
Rhode Island—Black background, white figures.
Connecticut—Chrome orange background, black letters and figures.

COMMITTEE TO HELP PHILIPPINE WAIFS

W. Cameron Forbes, general chairman of the American Guardian Association, organized to guard the abandoned children of the Philippines, at a meeting held yesterday in the Boston headquarters of the association at 84 State Street, appointed the following to be members

Great Development Announced for Hollywood, Fla., by Mr. Young

State's Leading Need Is Home Builders, Realty Developer Says—Sounds Warning on Purchase of Property Without Investigation

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Nov. 20.—Additional large developments growing out of the building of Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Fla., are announced by Joseph W. Young, Florida developer.

Prominent among the big enterprises he mentioned is the \$3,000,000 hotel facing the ocean, which will be formally opened on Jan. 8, and a power house on Hollywood harbor that will furnish electric power for many Florida cities, electric urban lines and several large industrial plants.

Other important projects under way at Hollywood are these: Building of sales of trackage at Hollywood harbor to take care, if necessary, of 20,000 cars.

The colony plan for the development of the interior of Florida which includes tracts of land of various sizes and selling them to farmers from north or south, who will be encouraged in their agricultural pursuits.

The building of a resort hotel on an island in the northern section of Hollywood near the harbor locality and 1000 cottages to be conducted in connection with the hotel.

A new tent city accommodating 15,000 persons.

Florida's Future
"I am positive in my faith in the future of Florida," said Mr. Young in discussing the State. "The development of Florida in the last few years has been sensational. The rush of people, investors and workers from the north has been steady. This rush has been largely to certain cities and localities where natural advantages have been apparent."

"Fortunes will be made in Florida, but the investor of small means must not believe that he can buy lots or acres and make money merely on the assertion of the selling agency," he asserted.

"Florida is a great state, the largest in square miles of any east of the Mississippi River with the exception of Georgia, which exceeds it by about 1000 square miles. Its climate is unsurpassed. The soil is highly productive, diversified crops can be grown, and the citrus industry is excellent. It takes no deep reasoning to conclude that not all of those acres are rich in opportunities. Some will not advance in value."

"Some, but many of the big developments rich in value, are practically worthless now, just as in the case in New Jersey and Long Island, where land not far from Sixty-Second Street is being comparatively little, the buyer in New York must beware, so in Florida

he must be on his guard. If he is a northerner he must be very careful in buying without sufficient information."

Home Builders Wanted.
"Florida will be won by workers. It needs workers—men and women who want to build homes and who want to produce or to develop the native wealth of the state. Perhaps the speculator has made too much out of Florida—more profit than he deserved. Eventually the rewards will come to the worker, with a fair return for the capital involved. High prices, caused by speculation, of course, will come down."

"There must be a readjustment of values in some places and the readjustment on the basis of logical values is the thing to be desired. The northerner should remember that the mere purchase of acres anywhere in Florida does not mean that a fortune is about to be made. It might be that his money could be better invested in the north, where he could watch it, if he plans to live in the north."

"Before going to Florida or making a purchase, a person should carefully consider it is wise for him to live there. That is, if he can add anything to the wealth of the State or can contribute his share toward the community. Certain cities of Florida are complaining that large numbers of people are flocking to them, many without funds, who are likely to become public charges before the end of the winter."

Caution in Investments
"I say to the prospective Florida investor, investigate. Don't act without sufficient knowledge. Those who represent the best in Florida are glad to be investigated. The banks in the various cities will be glad to furnish information. So will the various Chambers of Commerce, the real estate boards, city officials and the Florida Developing Board at Jacksonville."

"Industries will be opened in Florida. The State has a background of resources for great industrial development. Wide and diversified farming can be done in an equitable climate."

"Believe it will be for the interest of all to work in close harmony and with the direct aim to eliminate the apparent plan of some northern newspapers to injure Florida. Reliable information is available and close examination of property is desirable on both the seller's and buyer's part to win permanent residents."

What's RIGHT With Florida

(Continued from Page 1)

enough to sow and cultivate the yard. On New Year's Day, to their own astonishment, they had begun to harvest strawberries and tomatoes, and the net result was that the modest family purse had come home no slenderer than when it went away.

Procession Starts
The next fall the farmer's "silver" headed for Florida once more, but instead of chickens on the running-board he carried the banner of the home town, as the leader of a procession. Behind him in an eager line, pressed the ears of his neighbors.

That was the beginning of one farm movement that nothing could check. Today great numbers of northern farmers spend the winter in Florida. Some come by rail, but more migrate regularly in the "family bus." They cross the St. John's on the long bridge at Jacksonville and turn off the main highways anywhere between that city and Lake Okechobee. For the most part they go into the middle counties like Orange and Polk and Hardee and Sarasota, where a crop of winter vegetables is a simple thing, where they can live beside a lake and in an easy spin reach the sea.

The migration has developed its own system. Many farmers and their families down in mid-September so that the children may be put in school. In late October they themselves start south, after giving the farm foreman his instructions for the next four or five months. They know as much now about planting in the early winter as they have always known about planting in the late spring, and they devote as much time to it as they are willing to top off from their play, or, if they don't wish to exert themselves at all, they figure that they can about

cover their added expenses with what they are saving on coal. The first wave of farmers rented for a season or two and then thrifty bought the little place. Many of them sold out at a profit to the second wave, who were willing to pay to obtain an established thing. They sold out a finished winter place and bought raw ground to start another.

What Caused the Boom
Old Floridians say that these northern farmers did more than they foresaw or intended. They say that with their practical, if small-scale demonstration of what could be readily done, the farmers precipitated all this flurry about the land. It is not for the newcomer to judge, since the land excitement is now affecting home and villa sites along the southern part of the east coast very much more than the agricultural sections of the interior, but of one thing there can be no doubt: the spectacle of a regular winter invasion.

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The Park View Hotel at Hollywood-by-the-Sea in Florida



ation by the farm folk did more than anything else possibly could have done to dissipate the illusion that Florida was a place where only the rich man could lool on the white beach, catch his own tarpon, or pluck his own thickly embedded coconut direct from the tree.

So many other men of limited means have now come hastening to Florida that the northern farmer is almost lost sight of, and yet, far from having finished his service with the setting of an example, he must play a large and continuous part in the development. His energy, his enterprise and his hard common sense are going to prove invaluable to Florida in working out its agricultural problems and the nature and extent of which are as yet little known.

When you hear from one man, that growing purposes are certain to be brought under reliable and profitable tillage. The newly drained lands will demand handling of the most intelligent kind. There will be a resolute endeavor, perhaps, to find a way to extend the fruits that now thrive only below the frost line to rich soil that lies above that impassable but menacing barrier. The northern farmer will prove of the utmost value in carrying out the recommendations of the important agricultural station maintained by the State, with which co-operates a report of the Department of Agriculture.

L. M. Rhodes, commissioner of the State Marketing Bureau, working with statistics which, unlike the figures on population and land prices, do not change radically overnight, is able to supply information that sketches in the high spots of the agricultural picture.

More Than 60,000 Farms
Florida now has 60,000 farms, three-fourths of them operated by their white owners, with more than 2,000,000 acres in crops. The average value of these farms is \$3,000 each; the average value per acre is \$30. Farm lands and farm buildings are valued at \$480,000,000, having increased 21 per cent since 1920. There are 275,000 acres in oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines, with an annual market return of more than \$50,000,000. The total value of the State's output of fruits, vegetables, live stock, and dairy products is \$150,000,000.

Much has been said about making Florida the winter orchard and gar-

den for New York City and more or less of the territory that lies between, but a glance at what Florida brings in, as well as at what she sends out, shows that, even before any more refrigerator cars are ordered or any new lines of swifts and camers put on, there exists an attractive unsupplied market at home. Florida prides herself on the cattle and hogs that so easily come to perfection in her gentle pastures, yet she imports two-thirds of the beef and three-fourths of the pork and bacon that she eats. Florida is an excellent chicken country, yet she raises little more than one-third of her annual requirement of \$11,000,000 worth of poultry and but one-half of her \$9,000,000 worth of eggs. She annually consumes \$50,000,000 worth of fruits, vegetables, flour, canned goods, hay and grain which she does not raise.

What the Florida of tomorrow, with its greatly increased population, may require, can be measured only in a guess. But the expanding demand, together with the new railroads and the new highways, spells opportunity in terms that may appeal to many a northern farmer who as yet has never crossed the St. John's. And those who may decide to seek fortune in this new agricultural realm must come equipped with patience as well as strength. They will need their patience, no doubt, while accustoming themselves to farming conditions unheard of in the north.

Coconuts Exempt
The farther south they go the more unnatural the conditions at first will seem. Among the warm lakes of the great middle section of the State—the ridge country, it is called—the growing season lasts 10 months in

the year. Below the frost line, in the subtropical belt, the growing period knows no vacation at all. It is said that theoretically the graceful coconut palm drops a ripe coconut every day in the year, and this imposing example appears to have influenced every tree and bush and vine in that genial zone.

Farmers who may come from the west where the securing of water and still more water has always been vital to an abundant yield, may here at times be confronted with the problem of how to get rid of water. There is plenty of rain all over Florida and in the tropical region a shower sometimes brings down an unbelievable quantity of moisture. Owing to the general flatness of the country the water must sometimes soak in rather than run off. But if drainage presents an occasional problem, it is neither insurmountable nor discouraging. Every new empire has its problems and in every determined empire the problems are solved.

By the time the new farmers have succeeded in meeting the home demand and in creating a general surplus they will have devoted attention to that present-day necessity of all production surpluses, organized marketing. In this, California, so like Florida in a few respects while so unlike it in many respects that neither state need ever feel any jealousy of the other, will be able to point the way out of a long and profitable experience.

What One Farmer Did
Over against the new conditions the farmer must master and the new problems he must solve is set a fecundity of the earth that he would loath to believe until it has proved

itself to him in the measure of its yield. It affects men strangely this willingness of the soil; an experience with it may so impress a man as to cause him to change his most cherished plans.

Barron Collier told the writer that he first went into southern Florida 13 years ago. He saw a "cracker" farmer rocking away on his unpainted front porch while his broad sweep of sugar cane shot up to succulent maturity.

"What do you do to make it grow like that?" the visitor demanded. "I let it alone," the listening farmer replied.

"But somebody must have done just the thing it needed to make it flourish like that?"

The rocking chair halted. "Of course somebody did," its occupant corroborated. "My pap did the whole racket when he planted that sugar cane 44 years ago."

Today Barron Collier owns that irrepressible patch of cane. For 13 years he has been busy in Florida under the fascination of its fecund example. Mr. Collier has proved himself a happier and more successful invader than Ponce de Leon and the other conquerors who came here in the long ago. With a county named for him by the Legislature, Mr. Collier is now the contented master of 1,000,000 productive acres.

WOMEN POLICE FORCE ASKED
By Special Cable
VIENNA, Nov. 20.—The National Council of Austrian Women has petitioned the Government to organize a women's police force, according to information supplied to The Christian Science Monitor representative by a leader of the movement. A similar step has been taken in Budapest by the National Council of Hungarian Women.

A Gift Corner Teeming With Originality
Such a place is Owen, Moore's Gift Corner, where scores upon scores of things from European and American craftsmen are displayed—practical, useful, ornamental things from 25c to \$25.00.

OWEN, MOORE & CO.
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Permanent and Marcel Waving, Hair Robbing, Shampooing, etc., etc.
Reasonable Prices
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605 Fifth Ave. near 49th St.
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Flowers for Thanksgiving
An attractive centerpiece of flowers is appropriate for the table on Thanksgiving. Chrysanthemums, Poinsettias, Violets, and Sweet Peas are the favorite flowers for this occasion. You can get good fresh flowers and prompt service from any of our stores.

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57th and 6th Ave.—Hotel Astor—325 Fifth Ave.—1193 Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

Christmas Gifts
A good, smart, new Tonneau Shape Watch, Jeweled jewels, 14k. Rolled Gold, Fine case, excellent time keeper.
Special Offer \$9.75 Mail orders filled
Bennett Brothers
429 Fifth Ave. 175 Broadway
2d Floor 2d Floor
Bet. 38 & 39th Sts. Nr. Cortlandt St.
NEW YORK NEW YORK

THE FAMOUS NESTLE "LANOL"
Process of Permanent Waving—FIRST!

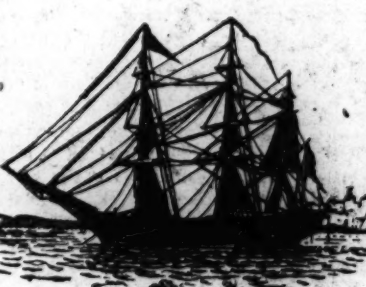
At three successive Contests of the American Master Hairdressers Association, this new, gentle, and NON-BORAX waving discovery of the eminent hair genius, Mr. C. Nestle, has won EVERY prize for safety, comfort, speed, and beauty of results.

Leading hairdressers everywhere have adopted this Process, and in New York, Mr. Nestle's personally trained experts administer it perfectly in the world's two largest and best-equipped Establishments of their kind. Booklet or appointment on request.

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Opposite Capitol Theatre Phone Circle 1439

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Are You Going Away?



FAMOUS SHIPS

The "America"

THE private-armed ship America was the largest, the fastest, and most famous of all the privateers which at any time set sail from Salem Harbor.

She was built in 1803-4 by Retire Becket. The America was launched with portholes in her sides and never put to sea without a heavy armament, as in those days each ship must protect herself.

She made a splendid record during the war of 1812, capturing prizes totaling \$1,100,000 in value. The America was never out-sailed while testing her speed against the fleetest.

A reproduction of the America appears on one of the lampshades in our new Main Office.

Make Us Your Financial Secretary

YOU may dismiss the worry of financial affairs from your mind, on that extended trip, by using the Agency Service of our Trust Department as your "financial secretary."

While you are enjoying the pleasure of travel, experienced and capable specialists will guard your investments, collect your income, handle your business correspondence, in fact, take care of every detail so efficiently that you will be entirely released from care and responsibility.

A short time spent with our Trust Officers will be sufficient to explain this Agency Service to you. This is but one phase of our Trust Department service, which embraces all branches of Trust business.

Have you investigated the merits of the "Living Trust" which functions during your life and perpetuates your estate after death?

Service of a uniformly high standard is available throughout our various departments.

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581 Boylston Street

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

On Using Fish Instead of Meat

SOME epicure has stated that there are more than 600 ways to prepare fish. One who lives inland is apt to question the truth of the statement until she realizes that fish is the principal food for thousands of families who live near the water. The force of circumstances has compelled these home-makers to devise many ways of serving this food, so it will always be tempting to their households. And now, because of the development in the canning industry and in refrigeration, the woman farthest inland may regale her family with the same delicious dishes.

Shrimp Savory

Melt in a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and add a slice of onion, chopped fine; one cupful of boiled rice and the same amount of cream. Wash thoroughly a can of shrimps and shred them fine. Add the fish to the mixture, then one-half of a cupful of tomato catsup and salt and pepper to taste. Serve hot on slices of toast that have been dipped on one side in boiling salted water, then generously spread with butter.

Finnan Haddock Casserole

Cover the fish with cold water, bring it slowly to a boil and simmer until tender. Remove the fish, drain and separate into strips about four inches long, rejecting all skin and bones. Have ready three onions and the equivalent bulk in celery knobs, all sliced; six small potatoes, a cupful of tomato sauce, a pint of stock and three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Fill the casserole with alternate layers of fish and vegetables. Seal the stock, add the tomato and chicken with the cornstarch moistened with a little tomato juice. Turn this sauce over the contents of the casserole so the liquid will come to the level of the top layer but not above it. Cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake until the top is delicately browned and the dish is thoroughly heated.

Tuna Fish Soufflé

This must be served straight from the oven or it is likely to fall. To 1½ cupfuls of thick white sauce, add the yolk of an egg, ½ of a cupful of grated cheese, ½ of a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, a can of tuna fish flakes and beat them well together. Lastly, fold in the white of the egg beaten stiff. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in a quick oven until it is firm. If preferred, leave out the parsley and stir it over the soufflé at serving time. The soufflé may be baked in individual baking dishes.

Creamed Crab Meat

This may be served on toast, in patty shells or in potato patties formed of hot mashed potato. Turn up with a spoon for patty shells. To form nests, brush with melted butter and browned slightly in a hot oven.

For the creamed-crab meat, melt 1 tablespoonful of butter and blend well with it 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. Pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, 1½ cupfuls of milk. Bring to a boil and add 1½ teaspoonful of salt, ½ of a pound of crab meat, and 1 canned pineapple drained and cut into long, thin strips. Have ready ¼ of a pound of mushroom caps peeled and cut into thin slices. Saute these in butter until they are tender and add to the creamed crab meat. Serve hot.

Baked Fish With Tomato Sauce

Cod or halibut is especially good baked according to this recipe: Into a saucepan put a tablespoonful of butter and the same amount of chopped onion. Brown the onion slightly, then add a tablespoonful of flour and a cup, stirring constantly. Turn in a pint of tomatoes, half a bay leaf and ½ of a cup of water. Cook slowly for 10 minutes. Arrange thick slices of halibut in a buttered baking dish or a casserole and strain the sauce over them. Bake until the fish is very tender and serve from the dish.

Oyster Stew

A pint of small oysters will go a long way in this nourishing soup. Pour a pint of water over a slice of onion and 4 cupfuls of celery leaves and coarse outer stalks. Cook until the celery is tender, strain, add enough water to the liquid to make it a pint again, and add ½ of a cupful of cooked spaghetti and a quart of milk. Have ready a pint of small oysters cleaned, and a cupful of cooked diced celery. Put the celery into the soup, bring to a boil, add 2½ tablespoonfuls of butter, then turn in the oysters and keep the liquid just below the boiling point until the edges of the oysters begin to curl. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve immediately with croutons.

Epicure's Sauce

They may be served with or without this sauce. Mix together one

IMPORTED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS

Write for this new choice assortment of Linen Handkerchiefs. Fine Colored Linen from Ireland. Beautifully Embroidered. Imported from the best sources in the world. Ask "The Handkerchief Man" for No. 1/2.

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The Flower of the Hour

Remember in your Christmas giving your friends the joyous companionship of these lovely blue delphiniums. Mixed seeds. Wrexham strain. One dollar a package of over one hundred seeds.

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If he cannot supply you, send us his name and we will send you prepaid a one pound box of Martin's delicious assorted chocolates.

F. A. MARTIN, Sandusky, Ohio

tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of prepared horseradish, one teaspoonful of prepared mustard, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Beat this into one-half of a cupful of whipped cream seasoned with three tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise dressing.

Fish Cutlets

For fish cutlets, chop fine enough onion to make one-half of a tablespoonful, and red or green pepper enough to make two tablespoonfuls. Cook in three tablespoonfuls of but-

ter for five minutes, taking care not to burn. Add one-third of a cupful of flour, blend well, then pour on gradually while stirring constantly, one-half of a cupful of milk and cream. When this comes to a boil, add 1½ cupfuls of faked cold cooked haddock or halibut, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper or paprika. Spread on a plate and leave to cool.

When the mixture is cold, shape it into cutlets, dip in soft, sifted bread crumbs, then into white of egg

Colonial Cupboard Revived

A Corner Cupboard is like a smiling face. It gives grace and cheerfulness to any room which has the American or Dutch feeling or which has adopted peasant pottery and embroidery for decoration.

THE corner cupboard is having an enthusiastic revival in the modern home. In colonial days it graced both dining-room and bedroom, holding rare old china, pewter or bric-a-brac. Today it is found to be not only an architecturally effective method of treating one or two corners of the dining-room, relieving it from the monotony of right angles, but is useful as a conservator of space.

These corner cupboards are especially effective in small apartments where there is no dining-room, for the few pieces of china and glass that the apartment dweller needs are, as a rule, extremely ornamental and are used to work out the color scheme of the apartment to a much greater extent than any the dinner services in more spacious homes.

One of these corner cupboards will hold the 60-piece set, which is today sold more often than the full 100-piece service, and enough glassware, pewter and silver to accommodate the small family.

Properly decorated, these corner cupboards in the living-room, fitted

with colorful pieces, are most effective bits of furnishing. A carpenter can build one, or they are procurable in the furniture stores out of regular stock. They may be had with the wood finished or merely prepared for painting. As a rule it is preferable to buy them unfinished and paint them, so that the colors square up with the color scheme of the room.

It is now the vogue to paint the inside of the cupboard some strong color, such as brilliant orange, bright green or Chinese-red, and to stain the outside to match the woodwork of the furniture. This brilliant lining furnishes an effective background for what is placed on the shelves and gleams through the panes in the glass door, adding to the attractiveness of the room.

Take remains of a cooked marrow, salt, pepper, one egg, some bread crumbs, and fry in oil. The marrow should be firm, but not pulpy. Cut it into slices, sprinkle these with salt and pepper, brush them over with beaten egg, dip in bread on soft paper and serve on a paper doily on a hot dish. Garnish with fried parsley.

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Appropriate as a Christmas Gift

C. A. CRANE, 522 Eagle Street, Cleveland, Ohio

How Grandpa

Lost His Frown—

He found there's no use trying to keep it, with Jones Dairy Farm Sausages on the menu. Fresh from the clover country—with a flavor that wins your heart. Sausages made of little sausage. How about Jones Dairy Farm Sausages with breakfast cereal?

Jones Dairy Farm, Inc., Haverhill, Mass.

ONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES

Teach your kiddies to save through

"The Fun of Saving Up"

It's a real "bank book"—a sturdily bound book 11 x 9 inches, with bright colored cover. Its pages are heavy cardboard into which the child inserts pennies, nickels, dimes in spaces allotted for them. Pretty, colored stickers are pasted over the coins as they are inserted. When the page is full, the picture is complete. Each picture, with its accompanying verse, helps to instill the thrift idea. As entertaining as a picture puzzle and far more practical.

And the book can be used over and over again. When it's full (it holds \$5.00), the pictures are torn off, coins removed, and a new set of pictures starts.

"The Fun of Saving Up" all over. Invariably, this book has taught children the value of saving.

Price \$1.50

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Breakages in the China Cupboard

WITH new crockery showing a disposition to wear in place with each succeeding year, the housewife is eager to prolong the usefulness of the ware she already possesses. There is little doubt that the introduction of tiled stoves with their hard brittle surfaces and decorative slipperiness have much to do to answer in the way of breakages, and taken in conjunction with the inherent propensity of professional dishwashers for pouring boiling water on piled-up mounds of unscrapped plates, the wonder is that anything survives. How many householders, one wonders, can boast of a complete service that has been in general use for six years?

Fish in a Newburgh

Imitation "fish" is Newburgh may be made from any fatty fish. Put into a double boiler one cupful of faked fish and beat it over boiling water. Mix together one egg-yolk and a teaspoonful of cornstarch, stir in gradually a cupful of milk, pour over the fish and stir and cook until the sauce is as thick as molasses. Season with a dash of ground nutmeg, salt and pepper to taste, and butter the size of a walnut, cut into small pieces, at the last. Serve on squares of toast or a hot platter.

Custard Pie

Those who cannot eat fried codfish balls will enjoy this custard pie. Cook over night a pound of the fish. In the morning, drain off the water, take the fish with a fork and pour over it boiling water. When the water is cold, drain it off and chop the meat. Add an equal quantity of hot mashed potato, a quarter of a cupful of hot milk, two well-beaten eggs and a dash of salt and onion. Mix thoroughly, keep lightly in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with soft sifted bread crumbs and 45 minutes before serving time, bake until the crumbs are delicately browned and the pie is hot through.

Baked Crab Meat

Delicious fishes may be made with crab meat, either canned or prepared at home. Take the meat from six nice boiled crabs. Put two level tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan, add a small onion, chopped, and stir until the onion is soft, but not browned. Add one red sweet pepper and a small hot pepper, also chopped, and cook for two minutes without browning. Have ready two hard-boiled eggs and one-half of a cupful of dried flaked bread crumbs. Season the crab meat with salt to taste, add the eggs, chopped, the onion and pepper, bread crumbs and cream. Mix thoroughly, fill the shell and fill the six shells, or if crab meat has been used instead, six buttered individual baking dishes. Do not make the shells too full, however, as the mixture has to be baked slowly. Fill the oven to become thoroughly heated, through and serve immediately.

Salmon Wiggle

Make a white sauce of four tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of flour and 1½ cupfuls of milk. Bring to a boil and add a can of salmon, flaked, and a cupful of cold cooked peas. Bring to a boil again, season to taste with salt and pepper or paprika and serve on toast.

Fish Loaf

This recipe is for salmon loaf, but any fish that has been cooked and flaked may be used in the same way to make a delicious dish. Remove the skin and bone from a can of salmon—or a cupful and a half of other fish—mix with a slice of white bread and one cupful of bread crumbs, two tablespoonfuls each of chopped parsley and finely minced onion, one teaspoonful each of salt and lemon juice and a dash of pepper. Beat an egg and add to it one-half of a cupful of milk, mix thoroughly, add the fish mixture, and mix all together. Chop a hard-boiled egg and the juice of one-half lemon.

Take remains of a cooked marrow, salt, pepper, one egg, some bread crumbs, and fry in oil. The marrow should be firm, but not pulpy. Cut it into slices, sprinkle these with salt and pepper, brush them over with beaten egg, dip in bread on soft paper and serve on a paper doily on a hot dish. Garnish with fried parsley.

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This new cover will make that faded, soiled telephone book appear attractive. Made of elegant, it can be kept clean by washing. With pretty colored design on a black background, it always looks artistic. So inexpensive that you can afford to send for one today. Sample to see—just clip it over the old cover. Prepared in sizes to fit the telephone books used in cities of 50,000 or more. If you live in another city tell us the size of your book—perhaps we have a suitable cover.

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Jones Dairy Farm, Inc., Haverhill, Mass.

ONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES

joining the broken edges with the ordinary white oil paint sold in tubes. This provides the least obtrusive line, but the paint dries very slowly, the article requiring careful handling and the pieces sometimes needing support. Adhesive-tape paper is practical as a binder as well as easy to fix in place, while a box filled with several inches of ordinary garden sand is useful for giving support to plates and most flat objects that must lie on edge during the mending process.

A Convenient Hat Cushion

Do not be impatient, for though sometimes it takes as long as six weeks for the article to harden the result is well worth while. If the material is colored, the material will undoubtedly show, but this difficulty is overcome by mixing color in the paint until the required tint is achieved.

A Sleeping Bag for a Small Child

A sleeping bag for a small child is a great convenience and relieves the mother of many extra trips to the nursery to replace kicked-off covers. It can take the place of a nightgown if the material is not too heavy. In cold climates these sleeping bags may be made of flannel or blanket materials and are used with a warm nightgown. No other covering is needed. Choose material a yard wide and cut it twice the length of the child with another 12 inches added so it will be roomy. Stitch the sides together. The opening is at the bottom and may be fastened with buttons and buttonholes or snaps. These attachments are preferred to a draw string, as the object of this garment is to allow freedom of movement and yet keep the child covered.

Baked Bananas and Peanuts

These require peanut meal that may be prepared at home. To make the best peanut meal, buy raw shelled peanuts. Spread them in a shallow pan, and roast for a few minutes in a hot oven. Put them through the food chopper. To get a rich, oily meal, use the finest knife. This meal keeps well, so that enough to last several days may be prepared at one time.

Mending Method

During the pre-Christmas survey of the crockery it is a good plan to divide the broken pieces into two groups: those ornaments that have been broken during the daily dustings, and articles not precious in themselves but the disappearance of which would be a loss in a set. The first group may be mended and dishes are worthy of the trouble, and should be consigned to the dust bin.

Ornaments need no little washing

An especially "little washing" is to be made with a little water and a dash of soap. Household things that require constant washing are rarely satisfactory when mended, though in the case of a vase or a plate, a piece is not so easily replaced. The piece is first rinsed and afterward cemented to keep the joint water-tight. But this is outside the sphere of the ordinary mending, and though fascinating work, it is perhaps wise to send the article away.

There are on the market an infinite supply of ready-to-use cements from which to choose, the majority of which are accompanied by explicit directions. Rare pieces, such as cabinet specimens, need special treatment. Here, where the cracks require to be absolutely unobtrusive, a neat connection can be made by

Take remains of a cooked marrow, salt, pepper, one egg, some bread crumbs, and fry in oil. The marrow should be firm, but not pulpy. Cut it into slices, sprinkle these with salt and pepper, brush them over with beaten egg, dip in bread on soft paper and serve on a paper doily on a hot dish. Garnish with fried parsley.

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Jones Dairy Farm, Inc., Haverhill, Mass.

ONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGES



FLORIDA HOTELS AND RESORTS



MIAMI

THE FASTEST GROWING CITY IN AMERICA

There's a reason!

THERE are many attractions about this "Wonder City." Miami's progress has attracted world-wide attention and the big business of America—leading the big firms have thoroughly investigated her stability and resources, and finding conditions sound and ideal for business investment and developments are expending huge sums in this section.

Figures and facts which spell progress and prosperity

Florida East Coast Ry., expending for improvements	\$15,000,000
Clyde Steamship Co., new ships for Miami service	5,000,000
Florida Electric Light & Power Company (a subsidiary of the General Electric Company)	25,000,000
Seaboard Airline Ry., extending their line to Miami	5,000,000
Rel Telephone Company, extensions	2,000,000
New buildings in the Miami zone, 1925	100,000,000
New School Buildings financed	2,000,000
New Courthouse and City Hall	2,500,000
Street and Sewer Construction	2,500,000
New Water Works	1,100,000
New Canals and Bridges	2,200,000
Expanding for Real Estate Development within ten miles of Miami	200,000,000
Investments of a national chain store company	5,000,000
County and State Road Development expending in road work on Dixie Highway and in this section	3,000,000
City of Miami—Park Improvements	2,000,000
U. S. Government on Harbor Improvements	1,800,000
City of Miami on Harbor Improvements	500,000
Total	\$474,400,000

Bank Deposits, November 1st, 1925 - \$216,000,000
Bank Deposits, November 1st, 1924 - \$27,000,000

SHOWING A GAIN OF 570 PER CENT

Florida has been sending hundreds of millions of dollars to manufacturers in Northern States for many years—why shouldn't some of this money be re-invested in Florida?

It is also a fact that Northern investors have taken hundreds of millions of dollars profits from their Florida investments.

We have no apologies to make for Miami, unless it be on account of the extra speed she is making in her phenomenal race to be a city of ONE MILLION PEOPLE, which she is bound to be within the next ten years.

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Clyde Steamship Company putting in service more large passenger ships from New York. (The George Washington and H. E. Lee).

The Alameda Line have inaugurated service with the H. P. Alexander, from New York.

The Baltimore and Chesapeake & S. Co. are giving passenger service from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mercantile and Marine "Berth" from Philadelphia. It has been announced the trans-Atlantic S. S. Exostrand will inaugurate passenger service from New York to Miami in December.

The above is further evidence of the stability and ever increasing importance of Miami.

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Rum Flow to Florida Checked; Figures Speak for Themselves

British Statistics Covering Export of Whisky to West Indies Whence Cargoes Were Smuggled, Show 591,114 Gallons in 1923, and Only 392,260 in 1924

By a Staff Correspondent

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 13—

Success of prohibition enforcement in Florida waters is largely measured by the declining exports of liquor—recorded in British statistics—to the Bahama Islands, Nassau, the West Indies, Cuba, and other foreign possessions and countries lying within easy sailing distance of the long Florida coast line. Florida coast guard officers believe they have the smuggling situation well in hand, but they let the figures speak for themselves.

In 1919 the British exports of whisky to the Bahama Islands totaled only 15,135 gallons. At the height of the smuggling trade in 1923 the figure had jumped to 518,114 gallons. Exports in the same year to other British West Indies points were 73,103, making a total of 591,114. Then came the drive on the operators. The telltale statistics show that in 1924 the British whisky exports to all the British West Indies totaled only 392,260 gallons. The first seven months of 1925 show exports of 235,011, or about the same as the first seven months of last year. These figures are measured in British imperial gallons. American measurement would increase the foregoing amounts by about one-fifth. They indicate a considerable decrease in liquor smuggling, with a larger cut in prospect.

Base Is Shifted

The center of liquor operations of Florida, Commander Christopher G. Porcher, in charge of the local United States Coast Guard here told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, has shifted from Bimini and Bermuda to a little natural liquor cache known as Gun Key, 45 miles due east from Biscayne Bay, on which Miami is situated. This, according to Commander Porcher, is the "point of supply" for Miami, while Settlement Point or "West End" in the Bahamas is the Palm Beach point supply, 70 miles south of Miami.

"The coast guard uses airplanes to spot liquor ships and parent runsmen to good effect in New England waters, but we don't need airplanes here. We know where the smuggled liquor comes from," said Commander Porcher. "Our fleet of patrol boats is keeping down the liquor brought in, and we have had good success against Bimini, where a coast guard cordon was stationed for several months."

"The liquor-running boats are American for the most part. We know them and the men who run them. We keep in pretty intimate touch with them. For example, see that boat tied up below us at dock now?" (He pointed to a rough-looking launch about 40 feet long, fastened to the coast guard house boat

which serves as headquarters for Unit 6 of the service here.) "That is a notorious boat—the Gray Goose. We brought that in a day or so ago. From the way it looks outside you wouldn't guess perhaps that she has a 250-horsepower engine inside her, and can make faster time than any of our own craft. We took her fully loaded one night just as she was coming into her rendezvous. The cargo on her would be worth from \$5000 to \$6000. The boat itself is worth perhaps \$15,000. That's the type of boat we pick up in these waters, and we are picking them up all the time!"

Adventurous Times

Commander Porcher's men and boats live through hard, adventurous times these days. They are pitted against craft that are generally faster or than government boats, manned with crews who do not hesitate to use extreme means to defend this lawlessness.

Twelve miles off shore, the other night, a United States patrol boat picked up a well-known rum smuggler in a path of moonlight. To right or left the unlighted rum launch would have been invisible, but as it chanced the glint of the light's beam caught it on a straight beam to the coast guard boat. A pursuit ensued. The government ship fired its one-pounder. Shortly thereafter the rum smuggler went up in flames, not from a hit, as it afterward was learned, but by its owner's action, who sought to destroy the cargo that would have been used as evidence against him. Knowing that in any case their boats will be confiscated, the liquor captains are turning to this expedient, says Commander Porcher. He is satisfied with having the liquor craft self-destructed, as it saves the time of a trial.

Rum smugglers, however, are building faster and better boats for the Florida trade all the time, Commander Porcher asserts. This is not the only difficulty facing the Florida coast guard. Living is high in these Miami days of quick development, and the coast guard rates of pay are not flexible. The men are anything but overpaid. This makes the temptations which are constantly put in their way particularly hard to resist, says Commander Porcher. "Suppose," he said, "a government boat under a chief bos'n mate with two other men, corners a smuggler on a dark night in an inlet. The smuggler has a \$10,000 boat and a \$5000 cargo. He faces a jail sentence if convicted."

His first and inevitable reaction is toward bribery. He offers the three men \$500 or more apiece not to see him. It is to the honor of the coast guard service and its fine tradition of integrity that cases of corruption in the face of such constant temptations are comparatively rare."

What's RIGHT With Florida

One question is being asked from coast to coast and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande—

"What About Florida?"

To get the facts—to find out just what is going on and why it is going on—The Christian Science Monitor sent Rufus Steele to Florida. Mr. Steele will be remembered as the author of the Monitor's recent series, "What's Right with the Movies." He has now written six articles on "What's Right with Florida." The first of these articles appeared in the Monitor's Florida Supplement, Nov. 13. The second may be found in this issue.

Mr. Steele visited many cities throughout Florida; he talked with many people, including men of financial and commercial prominence, storekeepers, farmers, real estate promoters, tourists, investors. His articles present a remarkably interesting picture of the amazing conditions in Florida today, the underlying causes of these conditions, and the present trend of events.

If you wish to receive the full series of articles on "What's Right with Florida" fill out the coupon below and mail it at once with One Dollar for a Six Weeks Trial Subscription to the Monitor. The issue of Nov. 13, containing the first article, will be sent to you and counted as a part of your subscription.

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GAME SEASON ENDED BY WYOMING BOARD

Commission Acts to Save the Elk Herds

CODY, Wyo., Nov. 14 (Special Correspondence)—All territory tributary to the north fork of the Shoshone River has been closed to hunting for the remainder of the season of 1925; by authority of the Wyoming Game Commission as the result of a slaughter of elk which has been carried on illegally since heavy snows drove the animals down to their winter ranges in the valley of the Shoshone River.

The Cody Road to Yellowstone traverses this region, noted for its elk, deer, and mountain sheep. Wapiti Ranger Station, the oldest in the United States, is situated on this highway.

An automobile trip into this country to where the Yellowstone Park "anglers" snowshoe tracks extend, is a favorite outing in the spring at the close of school. Many fine herds of elk and deer are seen close by, at lawn and dusk and mountain sheep, "arrier up the mountain sides."

On the southern part of the Shoshone Forest there is a herd of between 2000 and 2500 antelope. Two leads have been taken this fall by eastern hunters for collections in Philadelphia museums.

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European Plan
Cafe in Connection
Rates \$1.50 Per Day and Up

PRINCE GEORGE
TORONTO, CANADA
Magnificently Furnished. Liberally Conducted. Cuisine Unexcelled. Courteous and Prompt Service. European Plan.
E. WINNETT THOMPSON, Managing Director

The COPELAND

CHICAGO
SHERIDAN ROAD AT ARCYLE

A Home for a Day or Permanently

Three blocks from a Christian Science church

BEAUTIFUL SOLARIUM

Our spacious solarium for dances, card-parties and banquets will appeal to refined clubs. We also specialize in Wedding-Breakfasts and dinners. Our food is of the best obtainable, is prepared by expert chefs, and is served for its tastiness.

All the rooms are good sized, light and airy, attractively furnished and comfortable. A few desirable hotel rooms and kitchenette apartments now available at reduced winter rates. For further information phone Sunnyside 7000.

Chicago is Proud of Hotel Sovereign

With the march of progress great cities everywhere are building fine hotels, many patterned after Hotel Sovereign. For Sovereign accommodations have set a new standard. . . a new measure of quiet elegance and refined luxury. Today . . . in booklets and in other printed forms, hotels everywhere use Sovereign phrases. Sovereign descriptions to apply illustrate their accommodations patterned after Hotel Sovereign, Chicago.

For a stay of a day, or your home for the year, Hotel Sovereign offers more than any other hotel. And rates are astonishingly low. Suites of two or more rooms . . . some with private dining room and kitchen . . . with two room outside rooms as low as \$150 per month. Come here for a day . . . or live here for a year . . . you will find Sovereign service unequalled, though unobtrusive, polite and dignified.

The restaurant of Hotel Sovereign is one of the famous dining places of America. A fine a la carte menu—always—of club breakfasts at 50c and luncheons at \$1.00—table d'hôte evenings at \$1.50 and \$2.50.

"A PEEK INTO HOTEL SOVEREIGN" FREE

This is the title of our new booklet. It fully describes Hotel Sovereign shows photographs of rooms and apartments . . . the 40-foot white-tiled swimming pool . . . and gives detailed information. Write for a copy of "A Peek Into Hotel Sovereign." We will send it free.

Hotel Sovereign

Under Direction of MR. ALBERT
5200 Kenmore Ave., North Phone 3444 (1925) CHICAGO

The Mayflower

Washington's Palatial New Hotel

A new institution in keeping with the grandeur and beauty of the nation's Capitol.

Rates No Higher than at Less Luxurious Hotels.

Connecticut Avenue
Between the White House and Dupont Circle
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel Pearson

130 E. Pearson St.
3 blocks from Lake
CHICAGO

A distinctive residential and transient hotel, five minutes' walk to the lake, in a neighborhood of quiet refinement. All rooms with private bath.

Rates \$2.50 per day up.

SPECIAL PERMANENT RATES

The Virginia

Chicago

EUROPEAN FIREPROOF

One of Chicago's most comfortable and convenient hotels. Ten minutes' walk to shops and theaters. Room and bath \$3.00 per day.

INDIANA

HOTEL WASHINGTON
INDIANAPOLIS
"Truthfully a Good Hotel"
Rates \$2 to \$4

PENNSYLVANIA

The Not Morris Hotel
Philadelphia's New Hotel
100 Rooms 240 Baths
Arch at 17th St. and the Parkway
Ryker room outside, equipped with bed, desk, bridge table, lamp, telephone, circulating ice water. Saturday Evening Post morning paper free.
The only hotel in the world with radio reception in each guest room.

MICHIGAN

Morton Hotel
GRAND RAPIDS
Operated on the Golden Rule Plan
400 rooms with tub or shower bath
W. CHAS. TARRANT, General Manager

DETROIT

Hotel Tuller
300 Rooms—200 Baths
Room Tariff \$2.00 and upward
Large Cafeteria
Tea Shop and Fountain Room

New Hotel Rosslyn and Annex

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
5TH AND MAIN STREETS

Rates Per Day, European Plan.

Rooms	Single	Double
120 rooms	\$1.00	\$2.00
150 rooms with private bath	\$2.00	\$3.00
200 rooms with private bath	\$3.00	\$4.00
300 rooms with private bath	\$4.00	\$5.00

"Largest Popular-Priced Hotel on the Pacific Coast"

Hotel Barbara Worth

EL CENTRO, CALIF.

Imperial Valley's magnificent monument to Harold Bell Wright's stirring story, "The Winning of Barbara Worth". Built of reinforced concrete at \$2.00 up. "FINEST WINTER CLIMATE ON EARTH". The Center of Southern California. Prosperous Southern California.

The Brackett Lodge

European Plan

A splendid family hotel, set in its own garden. Delightful rooms, single or en suite. Steam heat. All conveniences. Rooms \$2.00 and up.

1600 State Street SANTA BARBARA
Phone 2502-W

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Hotel Cecil

Fireproof. Every Room with Bath Central Location

Single \$1.50, \$2.50; Double \$2.50, \$3.50
WHITTEN & DIX, Proprietors

The SAN DIEGO HOTEL

on Broadway

We try to meet every requirement. Rates \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day.

Hotel Glendale

Glendale, California
30 minutes from Los Angeles

New—Fireproof—Fine Cafe
150 Rooms from \$1.50 to \$5.00
45 Apartments from \$7.50 up
O. SUMNER WATTS, Resident Manager

OREGON

When in PORTLAND Live at the Campbell Court

11th and Main

Unsurpassed Service and Cuisine

Residential with the Dignity of a Hotel

Appointed with the Finest Name

Within easy access to theaters, clubs and shopping centers. European plan, single room, bath, \$2.50; double, \$3.50. Special American plan. MRS. M. JEAN CAMPBELL, Proprietor, PORTLAND, OREGON

Norton Hotel

ELVERT STREET, Near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

A. S. JONES, Prop. O. C. MASON, Mgr.

A new class family and tourist hotel. Special attention to hotel traveling alone.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT

Hotel Stewart

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square

New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store district. Immense rooming house, more than 1000 rooms and extensive laundry. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

Rates Moderate

Room Tariff Mailed on Request. Breakfast 50c, 60c, 75c. Lunch 50c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.00 (Sundays \$1.25). Hotel Stewart Meals Are Famous

Hotel Hoyt

128 N. 6th St.
near Hotel
Rates \$1.50 and up
With Bath \$2.00
Restaurant next door

Special Rates to Tourists

PORTLAND, OREGON

HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND OREGON

COLORADO

The Albany Hotel

of DENVER

A popular Hotel, made so by the unique character of service rendered to its guests.

SEE AMERICA FIRST

Carefully managed by S. F. DUTTON President FRANK R. DUTTON Manager

Olin Hotel

DENVER, COLORADO

Opposite a Christian Science Church American or European Plan Rates by the Day, Week or Month JOHN HUNTINGTON, Manager

To Our Readers

Hotel proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK CURB

2 Am Kayon Prod.	38	38	38
60 Am Seating Co.	314	288	314
2 Am Superpow "B"	36 1/8	36 1/8	36 1/8
1 do partic pf ...	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
3 Asso G&B new...	35 1/8	35 1/8	35 1/8
25 sAuburn Auto	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
25 sBig Hart Carpet.	100	100	100
1 Biltex (E. W.) Co.	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4

30	Borden Co. S. 250	110	110	110
31	Boyd Co. S. 110	94	94	94
32	Bridgeport Mach. 94	94	94	94
33	Brookfield S. 445	445	445	445
34	20 Caro Pw & L.L.	445	445	445
35	4 Cellulose Co. pt.	72	72	72
36	20 Central S. 72	72	72	72
37	4 Centrifugal P Corp	274	274	274
38	20 Central S. 274	274	274	274
39	10 Ch. Nippin M Bt	274	274	274
40	20 Ch. Nippin M Bt	274	274	274
41	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
42	1 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
43	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
44	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
45	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
46	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
47	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
48	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
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60	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
61	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
62	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
63	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
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81	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
82	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
83	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
84	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
85	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
86	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
87	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
88	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
89	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
90	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
91	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
92	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
93	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
94	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
95	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
96	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
97	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
98	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
99	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354
100	20 Com.wealth Pw	354	354	354

36 Freshman Co (C).	21%	20%	21%
11 Garod Corp.	8%	8	8
5 Gen G&E Del A.	60	59	59
4 Gillette Saf Raz.	102%	102	102%
1 Glen Alden Coal.	139%	139%	139
2 Goodyr Tire & R.	42%	41%	42
4 Grennan Bakeries.	20%	20	20%
85 Grimes Rad & C R	5	4	5
4 Happins Undy STA	9%	9	9%
1 Hazeltine Corp.	18	18	18
1 Hercules Pwdr pf.	110%	110%	110%
2 Heyden Chemical.	2%	2%	2%

9 Intercon Rubber	18	18	18
2 Inter Conct Indus.	87	87	87
5 Inter Match ppf	53	53	53
3 Inter Utilities A	38	38	38
2 Johns Manville	148	148	148
5 Kelvinator Corp.	79	78	79
8 Land Co of Fla w	70	69	69
1 Landover Hldg Cor	25	25	25
11 Leh Pwr Sec vtc.	188	188	188
8 Leh Val Con Co etf	40	40	40
1 Libby O S G.	219	219	219

1	Marconi W Can n	1%	1%	1%
4	do London	6%	6%	6%
1	Mesaad Iron	1%	1%	1%
4	Mid West Util	115	114	115
20	zdo pr Hen	167%	167%	167%
4	zdo pf	97	97	97
1	Miller Rubr new	44	34	844
1	Mosk-Vy new	4	4	34%
1	Mur-Radio	4	4	4
45	Music Master	9%	8%	8%
20	Nat Pw & L	445	440	445
50	zdo f	102%	102%	102%
9	Nat Pub Serv A	23%	22%	23%
8	Nat'l Plate w	111	105%	105%
2	zdo pf w	80%	80%	80%
1	Nizkor Corp	80	80	80%
25	do B	81	80	80%
15	Nor Ohio Pow	14%	14%	14%

2	No Ont Pw L	49%	49%	49%
72	Nor States Pw L	144%	144%	144%
40	xPenn Wat & Pw	161	161	161
20	xPitts L&E Ry...	158%	153	153%
8	Power Corp NY...	75%	74	75
1	Proc & Gamble...	132%	133%	133%
1	Purity Bak A....	43%	43	43
1	Purity Bak B....	41%	41%	41%
1	Pyrene Mfg.....	10%	10%	10%
1	Rem Motor Car	51	51	51
10	Rein Motor Car	25%	25%	25%
10	Rep Mot Trcfits	10%	10	10%
4	Rich Rad new pt	39%	38%	39
3	Rickenbacker Mot	83	82%	82%
1	Rova Radio etc	2%	2%	2%

4	8b-Nes Paper	.....	33 1/2	31	32 1/2
4	Serve Corp	.....	31	31	31
12	Sierra Pacific Ed	.....	30 1/2	30	30
4	Singer Mfg	.....	30	26 1/2	28
4	Singer Radio	.....	24 1/2	24	24
4	Socast P & L	.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
3	So Cal Edison	.....	133 1/2	133	133 1/2
1	So Cal Ed B pr.	.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
2	So Dairies A	.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
2	So Dairies B	.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1	So GAP A new	.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
1	So GAP A new	.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
2	Terre H I & E Tr	.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
4	Thermodyne Rad	.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1	Todd Shipyards	.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
2	Tower Mfg Corp	.....	13	12 1/2	12 1/2
231	Trans Lux Dayt P	.....	12	11 1/2	11 1/2
3	Trumbull Steel	.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

13	Union Carb&Carb	76%	76%	76%
2	United ElecCl cts	45%	44%	45%
12	Uni Gas&Elec new	56%	55%	55%
41	Uni Gas Improv.	116%	114%	116%
71	Uni Lt& Pow "A"	181%	148%	149%
2	United Shoe Mach	49%	49%	49%

1	US Lignasol	100	18%	17%	18%
1	US Rubalcava	100	10%	11%	11
3	Victrol	Talk Mach.101	100	191	
1	Ware Ralco Corp	81	81	84	
1	West Penn Ml A	88%	88%	88%	
20	Westrn Pw pf...	96	96	96	
5	Yellow Tazm C NY	12%	12%	12%	
STANDARD OILS					
2	Anglo Amer Oil	18	17%	17%	
49	Buckeye P L	55%	55	55	
4	Chesebrough Mfg	72%	72	72	
14	Continental Oil	24%	24	24	
2	Galena Signal Oil	39	39	39	
42	Humble Oil & Ref	75%	74%	74%	
10	Illinois P Line	141	141	141	

50	International Pet.	35%	28%	28%
4	*Magnolia Pet.	13%	18%	18%
2	*Magnolia	13%	18%	18%
20	*Northern P. L.	80	80	80
1	Ohio Oil	66	66	66
6	Prairie O & G w. n.	83%	83%	83%
1	Pleasant	100	100	100
3	South Penn. Oil	174	170	174
76	Stand Oil of Ind.	66%	65%	65%
2	do Kansas	32%	32%	32%
2	do Ken.	134	133	134
10	do N. Y.	45%	45%	45%
30	*do N. Y.	45%	45%	45%
30	*Swan & F O Crp.	194	183	194
6	Vacuum Oil	102%	103%	102%

INDEPENDENT OILS

15	Am Maracaibo	64	64	63
2	*Ark Nat Gas	67	64	67
10	Carb.	67	64	67
22	Cities Sxty	38%	35%	38%

1 Cit Serv Bk's shrs	191	191	191
7 Cities Serv pf.	844	84	84
26 Colonial Synd.	21	17	17
25 Coombe Synd.	111	11	11
8 Crown Central.	7	67	67
2 Euclid Oil	19	14	19
48 Gibson Oil	4	34	34
29 Gulf O Crp ¹ Pa.	844	89	84
1 Kirby Petrolm	312	31	31
76 Lgo Petrolm	74	74	74
16 Lion Oil Ref.	251	25	25
12 Mexican Panuco.	49	41	41

3	Mtn. Resources	15	15	15	25	25
4	2 New York Oil	11	11	10	11	11
5	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
6	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
7	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
8	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
9	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
10	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
11	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
12	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
13	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
14	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
15	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
16	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
17	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
18	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
19	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
20	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
21	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
22	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
23	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
24	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
25	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
26	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
27	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
28	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
29	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
30	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
31	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
32	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
33	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
34	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
35	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
36	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
37	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
38	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
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58	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
59	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
60	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
61	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
62	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
63	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
64	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
65	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11
66	2 New Oil	11	11	10	11	11

18 Allied Lacker 8s...	86 1/2	86	86
20 Allied Packer 6s...	76	75	75
1 Alum 7s '33.....	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
16 Am G & El 6s	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
17 Am Pr & Lt 6s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
5 Am Pr & Lt 6s new	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2

Am Iron Ore 65s.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Ties Found 6s 40.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Asso Gas Hld 6s.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Asso Sim Hld 6s.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
At Gulf W 5s.....	74	74	74
11 Bell Tel Can 5s.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
3 Bethlehem St 7 3/8.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
1 Boston & Maine 6s.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Champlain NRE 7s.....	110	110	110
5 Chimilast Pw 6s.....	85	85	85
24 Cities Ser 6s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
do 7s C.....	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2

23	do P&L 6s.....	94%	94	94%	an
3	Cuban Tel 7½s.....	108½	108½	108½	
8	Cudahy Pack 5½s.....	92½	92½	92½	
12	Cudahy Pack 5s.....	94½	94	94½	
3	General Tel 5s.....	94½	94½	94½	
4	Grand Trunk 6½s.....	107	107	107	th

1	KeyStoneTelPn15%	88	88	88	Pr
1	LongIslandLight6%	99%	99%	99%	Ph
6	NoStatesPw6%	104	104	104	gu
59	NStatesPw cvt%	141	138%	139%	of
2	Ohio Pwr 5s B....	94%	94%	94%	ob
1	Pure Oil 6%	102%	102%	102%	By
92	SchultzPRCofe....	100%	100%	100%	Pr

20 Seaboard Air Lines. 96 95% 95% gr

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BOILER MAKERS POINT WAY OUT

Proposal Made to Utilize Part of Dole to Subsidize Ship Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 31.—In common with conditions general in all maritime countries, British shipbuilding yards are in a state of great depression, and approximately one-third of their workers have been living in idleness on the dole for the past five months. The industry is now seeking means for increasing the output of the yards and providing more employment, and the attitude now being taken by the union leaders gives great promise that real co-operation may be achieved in the industry and the depression materially decreased.

Now comes a proposal from the British Association of Unemployed, interest, both because of the economic principles concerned in it and because in the past the bolliermakers have been among the least ready to meet the needs of the community. To bend their energies toward purposes other than the rigid observance of the rules they were able to force from the Government and the owners, during the last war.

Bolliermakers' Proposal

The boilermakers propose that the shipyards shall be subsidized from the unemployment insurance fund, from which the doles are paid. Their plan is somewhat similar to that put forward about three months ago by Sir Alfred Mond, the owner of great metallurgical works, but seems to be free from some of the difficulties which were advanced in connection with his proposal. The secretary of the Boilermakers' Union, speaking for his executive committee,

For the past five years the [ship-building] industry has only absorbed two-thirds of the men who follow the industry while the remaining one-third continue to exist, with their dependents, in a state of mind and body which is beyond description. This mass of unemployed labor has

drawn \$2,500,000 in unemployment benefits from the Government. The industry they belong to, go from bad to worse. The average output of ships for the last year was 1,300,000 tons. If we could increase the output to 1,800,000 tons this would employ all the men in the industry.

A Saving of \$3,000,000

I am suggesting that you apply a portion of the money which will be paid to idle men in the industry to the subsidizing of the nation's work force. The Government is to pay for all. A grant of 50s. per ton on each ton of shipping constructed beyond the average output of each year would be a fair and reasonable increase, would require £1,500,000 per annum.

It would be proportionate to the tonnage constructed in each shipyard over the present average output. If the Government could see that the additional men employed also reached a proportionate per-

percentage increase over the present average number of men employed. Thus, from an expenditure of £1,500,000, from the State Unemployment Funds, we would save the expenditure of £5,200,000 from the Unemployment Funds—a saving of £3,700,000 per annum.

I know that the consent of Parliament would be necessary, but I feel confident that Parliament would support you in carrying through immediately a measure of this kind. The general prosperity of this country is dependent on our overseas

trade. At the present moment our mercantile marine contains a larger percentage of old, uneconomical, and inefficient tonnage than it contained during the past 20 years, yet, notwithstanding this, there is a lower percentage of British shipping laid up than the percentage laid up in any other country. The number of British ships laid up at a present is about 5 per cent, while there is at least 15 per cent of British shipping quite out of date and unworthy of the protection and prestige of the British flag.

Great Practical Difficulties

This proposal is certain to receive careful consideration and is noteworthy as being the first proposal

of its kind to come from the labor unions. There are, of course, great practical difficulties in the way. For instance, the more efficient yards are now the busiest, but allowing for that, the yards which are the least busy yards would be given more work under the proposed plan. Another question is whether buyers could be found for the shipping product, even if the plan were to be carried out. It is not clear that the plan would result in reducing the price of tonnage for ordinary cargo boats from £8 or £9 a ton to the pre-war level of £6 10s.

Another difficulty which would have to be overcome arises from the fact that whenever the plan took effect, the result would be that two-thirds of the work would be under construction, one of which would be costing the owners about a third less than contracts placed before the war.

It is recognized that no plan is entirely without drawbacks and problems to be overcome, and there is a general hope that the offer of co-operation from the workers may lead to a genuine rehabilitation of this important British industry.

CIRCULATION RECORD

TOLEDO, Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence)—All records for circulation of books in the Toledo Public

on of books in the Toledo public library were broken in October when 132,649 volumes were issued to Toledoans. This is 2000 more than the next highest month and 28,970 more than a year ago.

Expansion of the branch system of the library which is putting many community branches in the new schools of the city has aided in obtaining the wider circulation. There are now 14 branch libraries.

The library board has asked the

county budget commission for \$249,000 or a levy of .44 mills this year. This may be reduced slightly in a compromise with budget officials but in view of a 47 per cent increase in circulation and 26 per cent in book additions to the library collection the library board is asking for only 21 per cent increase in its finances.

OF COURT REPORTERS AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Local Classified Advertisements

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Featuring Virgin Wool Blankets
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Pittsfield
(Continued)

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Saturday, Nov. 21st, at 9 P. M.
We take this opportunity to
thank every one of our many
friends for their part in making
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in the history of this store. The
response last Saturday regard-
less of stormy weather, exceeded
our expectations. Come to our
store if possible while this sale
lasts and take advantage of the
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New Printed
Crepes and
Georgettes
Fifty patterns in these beau-
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SODAS, ICE CREAM AND GROCERIES
New Electric Refrigerator, Ice,
our Ice Cream hard and pure.
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When in need of
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54 Auburn St., Rosindale
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Offers
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Pictures—Framing—Gifts
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Silks of every description, suitable
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Handkerchiefs monogrammed for
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Home cured corn and Bacon,
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A full line of Black and White Christmas
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(Continued)

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INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS
Awarded Gold Medal San Diego Exposition
The Green Owl Gift Shop

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

More fully and completely, as the months go by, Premier Mussolini impresses his will upon the governing machinery of Italy. He calls his latest measure, which if passed will make his dictatorship virtually complete, "a juridical expression of the precise will of the Fascist revolution." No doubt it is correctly described. Mussolini is Fascism.

Making His Dictatorship Absolute

The Premier declares that it is the only life force in Italy today. It is equally true that without its leader it would languish. Signor Mussolini, in a perfunctory speech in which he declared the firm establishment of the revolutionary régime, insisted that it is so firmly rooted in his country that it could continue without leaders, himself included. But this is a somewhat extravagant statement. It is doubtful if the Premier would care to be taken at his word. His most recent strategic movement to increase his own power and prestige belies his pretended confidence in the stability of his cause.

Dictatorships do not long endure in the absence of the dictator. They do not have behind them the supporting strength which perpetuates democracies, or the traditions which maintain monarchs upon their thrones. Mussolini, at the moment, does represent, no doubt, the dominating thought, though not the united or unanimous thought, of the people of Italy. He has inspired the thought which has thus far supported and furthered his efforts, and meantime has worked many reforms in the systems of an antiquated, if not actually decadent, government. Some of the methods which he has employed, and which his followers have seen fit to applaud, are indefensible, as they are appraised by peoples of orderly establishments. Even the Premier's most sympathetic critics, both within and outside his own country, will be inclined to regard with increasing apprehension his latest effort more securely to establish his own personal dictatorship.

Those who have witnessed the gradual absorption of executive authority by Mussolini may have been prepared, at least in some measure, for his most recent demand that it be declared by act of the Chamber of Deputies that "the executive power is exercised by the King, through the medium of the Premier and ministers." But they perhaps were not at all prepared for the proposal, which no doubt will be enacted into law, that the ministers shall be nominated and recalled by the King "on the proposal of the Premier." They are responsible, it is declared, only to the King and the Premier. The measure containing these provisions was introduced following an address by the Premier in which he said: "Throughout the world there is a feeling that the parliamentary system was good in the past, but today it is insufficient for the needs and passions of modern society."

The adventure, however viewed, is a perilous one. Few peoples outside of Russia have, in recent years, chosen to cut themselves entirely loose from the established moorings which have served them so well in the past. The trend is even now in the direction of democracy, rather than toward absolutism. Signor Mussolini claims to see a tendency in an opposite direction. It is doubtful if he is actually self-deceived. There is no popular movement in favor of absolutism, nor can there ever be. The present tendency which has elevated Mussolini to temporary power in Italy is not symptomatic of a larger movement anywhere discernible. Absolutism is repugnant, no matter in what guise it arrays itself.

Evidently frankness is a part of the creed of the New York State Journal, if one may draw conclusion from an item published in a recent issue, which told of the efforts to popularize toxin-antitoxin in the schools of New York State. "Whenever the immunization of school children has been advocated," it read in part, "a campaign of education has been necessary in order to get the people to consent to its use on their children; and the newspapers have been the principal means of carrying information to them and inducing them to accept the procedure." In the Middle Ages other methods were used "in order to get the people to consent" to what they inherently rebelled against, and other "means" of "inducing them to accept" what they did not want were considered justified, but the basic plan was the same. Have we really progressed so very much in the last few hundred years?

The thorough and long-continued hearings that have been given by the Ways and Means Committee of the American House of Representatives preparatory to formulating a wise and comprehensive measure of tax reform and reduction have had value in three directions. First, they have furnished the members of the committee with great stores of information that will enable them to handle their difficult problem of legislation intelligently and that could be obtained in no other way. Secondly, the process of preparing this information, the giving of it to the committee and its reception by that body has been invaluable for both the givers and receivers as education in economic and governmental problems. Thirdly, and perhaps most important of all, the whole procedure has revealed to the public a changing attitude toward the relation between their own interests and those of the ultimate consumer on the part of manufacturers and producers who may be harmed or benefited by methods of taxation used.

Hearings on proposed tax and tariff measures in the past have presented to the public pictures drawn with rather uniform and stereotyped outlines. They have been attended almost exclusively by representatives of manufacturers or producers whose financial interests

were to be affected by the coming legislation. Information and argument provided by these agents have not always been given in public. The people at large, the consumers, whose pocketbooks would feel the effects of laws to be enacted, were either unrepresented or were so far ignored as regards their interests, as to give the impression that the public was considered a practically negligible factor in the problems involved.

The pictures given by the recent tax bill hearings were different. Representatives of the public were present both as individuals and as agents of organized groups of consumers. They were treated with respect and were heard with attention. An unusual demonstration, which seemed to attract much consideration from both members of the committee and Congressmen in general, was made by "tax clubs" that sprang up in many parts of the country, sent delegations to Washington and quite openly and frankly told the committee what they did and did not want.

In this altered environment the changed attitude of the producers was revealed. Automobile manufacturers openly pledged themselves, if the \$150,000,000 annual federal tax against their industry were removed, to pass the full benefits on to the public. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce declared that it had the signed pledge to this effect of every manufacturer of passenger cars, trucks, tires and accessories. The manufacturers of some luxuries, theater owners and motion picture people gave similar pledges that, if their taxes were reduced or removed, they would reduce the prices of their products and cut down the prices of admission to playhouses.

Here, indeed, was a distinct novelty. It disclosed a new point of view that is likely to have a profound effect on present and future tax and economic legislation. The spectacle of its open adoption and proclamation by industries of the power and extent of those making these pledges is certain to have great influence on other producers. Its tendency will be to make consideration of the public more and more popular and even fashionable. If it should actually become a fad, the effect on economic legislation and the whole of politics would be enormous.

Nothing is too good to expect, and the vision of this new attitude being adopted and practiced by beneficiaries of protective tariffs in some distant day is one from which the public may extract at least pleasures of anticipation.

While the anti-prohibition propaganda in the United States continues apparently unchecked, a counter-movement among the "practical" men of the Nation is progressing with a healthy vigor that augurs well for the ultimate victory of the cause of prohibition. Members of a railroad association, for instance, to the number of more than 1000, recently sat down to a dinner in New York at which the amount of liquor consumed was negligible. This is significant because concerning the meeting of the same organization a year ago an entirely different tale could be told. From another railroad gathering, that of the signal engineers held not long since at West Baden, Ind., comes the report that intimation had been given in advance that the meeting was to be dry, a foreword which was abundantly fulfilled in the events of the conference. Evidence showing that the business men of America are upholding the law is accumulating convincingly.

It must be, despite all that is said which might make one believe the contrary, that there is more of kindness, and thoughtfulness, and consideration in the world than of their opposites. How often, as the annual holiday season approaches, does one discover that his own thoughts are constantly and almost involuntarily directed to some preparation for the occasion. As these anniversaries succeed each other in their steady but seemingly more rapid march as the years pass, the inclination is to believe that one's interest in the customary observances is about to become less. Next year, the mildly cynical individual says, he will take no note of these things. But next year, like tomorrow, never comes. It is always the present that is with us, and some way this continues to bring with it cause for rejoicing and thanksgiving.

So it comes about that as the eve of this holiday season draws near it is found to be impossible to formulate even an outline of activities for the coming weeks without including in them somewhat more than a formal observance of its events. From New England there have gone out into almost every part of the world, one may say, those who carried with them the traditions and customs of Thanksgiving Day. What was, by reason of geographic limitations, once observed as a regional or sectional holiday has become an occasion of worldwide significance. Sleights and silver bells are associated with its observance only through tradition. Gratitude and genuine thanksgiving seek expression anywhere, everywhere.

It is both natural and logical that the freest expression of gratitude is in the desire to make others happy. Some day, perhaps, a device will be contrived which will accurately weigh or measure happiness. Then it will be possible to ascertain who gains most of this, the one who gives joy and pleasure to another, or the recipient and supposed benefactor. There is indisputable authority for the declaration that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." But not all of us, perhaps, have accepted this as being more than a theoretical proverb. Yet those who have learned to give continue to give, and because of this many who once were mere passive recipients of the bounty or consideration of others have themselves found it possible and helpful to give.

There are indications that an important transition is taking place, even today, in the thought of the people of the whole world in this respect. It is manifested all about us, in business, in the home, in the churches, and in the friendly interchange between nations themselves. This change, if so it may be termed, has not come about by mere chance. The newer and

better influence has not become discernible because it may have come to be believed that justice, charity, generosity and honesty combine in constituting a safer and more profitable policy than their opposites would offer. The consciousness of the world has been aroused, it seems, to a keener realization of brotherhood and of man's duty to his fellows.

It may be because of this that the symbolism of Thanksgiving Day and the season which it annually ushers in will always be preserved. Sometimes it seems necessary that excuses or occasions be provided for the doing of what our Boy Scout friends call "a good turn." The annual holiday season provides these in abundance, although the opportunity is never lacking. Sometimes it seems that all of us are like actors, or speakers, or musicians. The proper inspiration is needed to compel us to do our parts well.

Though one never should forget that the outstanding value of the Scriptures lies in their spiritual significance, it is always a matter for gratitude to Bible-lovers when archaeological discoveries confirm the historical accuracy of the books of the Old Testament. The fact, therefore, that news concerning perhaps the greatest such find in a number of years has just been made public by the University of Pennsylvania is not to be lightly dismissed. The information thus published has been conveyed in a letter received from Alan Rowe, field director of the expedition sent out to Beisan, in Palestine, by the university museum in 1921, and is to the effect that new light has been thrown on a number of Old Testament scenes.

The report in question was made public by Dr. G. B. Gordon, the director of the museum, and tells largely of the excavation of the forts and battle grounds associated with the scenes where Saul and David fought their common enemy, the Philistines. One discovery which is said to have delighted the searchers above all others was of a temple on the Egyptian level which has been identified as the famous "house of Ashteroth," mentioned in the Old Testament. This is the temple in which the victorious Philistines hung the armour of King Saul after the incidents described in the last chapter of I Samuel.

Discoveries such as these have especial value at this time because of the latter-day tendency among many thinkers to regard with incredulity everything which cannot be supported by evidences appreciable to the five physical senses. These today allow themselves to think of the Bible stories as pure fiction, with perhaps a questionable spiritual value, but certainly without any foundation in fact. To such the discoveries must come more or less in the nature of a revelation of the authenticity of Bible history, which may be of great value to them as overcoming an obstacle to their general faith in the Scriptures. Primarily a book replete with inestimable spiritual truths, the Bible without doubt deals largely on the surface with actual events, historically provable. Hence the establishment of the accuracy of these events is a necessary step along the path of the world's present-day spiritual development.

Random Ramblings

In America, where every man potentially has one foot sidling toward the White House the burden of popular description of popular heroes is that they have their moments when they do the same things as anyone else. Thus it is no surprise to find that Theodore Roosevelt is described by Oscar King Davis, in "Re-leased for Publication," as having gone to the length of summing himself up as "just an ordinary man. . . . In most things . . . just above the average." He said: "I am not a brilliant writer. I have always written a great deal, but I always have to work and slave over it. I write the things that I have done in one office or another or all with the possible exception of the Panama Canal, just such things as any ordinary man could have done."

An extraordinary man, thus, is one who uses ordinary powers extraordinarily well.

One is forcibly reminded by the movements of the various military leaders in China of "the brave old Duke of York," who "had 10,000 men." It may be recalled that

He took them up to the top of a hill
And he brought them down again.
And when they were up, they were up, up, up;
And when they were down, they were down;
And when they were neither up nor down,
They were neither up nor down.

Chang and Feng and the rest of them seemingly take it in turns to advance and retreat, or may be to retreat and advance, which sounds safer. One of these days somebody will forget whose turn it is to retreat and they'll meet. Then the only thing left for them to do will be to shake hands, or rub noses, or whatever it is they do in China under such circumstances.

The home economics department of the Connecticut Agricultural College has announced that it has a number of pedometers available for housewives who desire to "check up" on their home activities. The chairman of the home economics committee of one county farm bureau has experimented with one and "to her amazement found she was walking six miles a day" in the course of her household duties. She gave the pedometer a week's trial and became convinced that she was wasting steps. Measures were taken which have enabled her to reduce her daily mileage from six to four. Further eliminations and substitutions may still further cut the mileage. What next in home economics?

In view of the problems the White House has been meeting of late years, one can imagine that to Mr. Coolidge the most conspicuous item in the tax bill, so far agreed upon by the House Ways and Means Committee, will be the one limiting to \$20,000 the amount of income that may be described as "earned." Gallantry, if nothing else, compels the suggestion that, if Mr. Coolidge approves the bill with such a provision, the Democrats ought to agree now not to try to interpret it as an admission to be used as campaign capital.

It must be an interesting experience for W. H. Davies: Several years ago a tramp, singing in the streets, now a poet of distinction, with his name among the illustrious authors who contribute to "The Flying Carpet" and placed side by side with that of Thomas Hardy and Sir James M. Barrie.

European border settlements appear to have proved as effective a remedy as the closing of the gate in the field to keep the crows out.

Painlevé is right. Success is achieved by sacrifice.

Sitting in a Mountain Town

VIII

In the morning I crossed the river and walked into the town. It had a railway station, four churches, a bank, a main street, two side turnings and no "movie," among other things, for the distraction of its 800 or more inhabitants.

An automobile road looping through the mountains from the center of North Carolina was just nearing completion, and during the day one might occasionally see gangs of colored men thrashing by on trucks to the excavations and quarries, and an odd white-bearded mountaineer of the old school riding horseback and sidling and prancing about as though he were conducting a daring military operation.

The main street of the town was shaded by an avenue of maples, and poplars with dull green and silver leaves. The wide almost motionless river was rust yellow and cloudy dense with clay flood water, on which lay the heavy dense and sepia shadows of trees.

In the street the sunlight opened in grotesque and formless gaps between rare shadows. Men in blue overalls and monstrous black hats were sitting on walls, fences and benches in the sun.

These men were spare, long and springy as whips. Some walked with guns behind their backs, or sat with their long ungainly legs propped up or pulled out across the pavement. They had lengthy, calculating noses, and judicious, deprecatory chins. They rarely moved. But they saw everything.

One knew this by the sensitive jerking of the crowns of their hats if a Ford car clattered by or if a stranger crossed brazenly into the sun, and had his boots cleaned. Wind blew in casually, as everything else did.

The only thing to do in the town was to find a foot of unoccupied bench and sit on it. I sat. I sat for hours and watched better men than I—also sitting.

I sat on the wall of the bridge first of all, and soon another sinner there began to edge toward me. We inspected each other from under the brims of our hats. Our eyes reconnoitered. We tried to give our inevitable, approaching acquaintanceship a strategic casualness, as though it were an accident and not a matter of passionate curiosity.

The man was an Indian half-caste. His eyes were thick, cloudy and red hot. He pulled at his yellow, twiggy moustache and stared at the river. He said ultimately: "That's right smart 'n' fish 'n' the river. Catfish. Yellow catfish and blue snappers. A redfisher—red horse like we call him."

The sun wheeling like a white stream filled in the hollow of broken silence, leveled it up and flowed over as though nothing had happened. The half-caste pulled in his belt and let his length of leg dangle forward, and so stepped away as it were on tiptoe, like a marionette.

"Reckon I'll turn around and seek after a bit 'n' grub," he said. And he went to the barber's doorstep and sat there in the shade.

The mountains lay in masterful elevation around the town and descended into it. Their ardent slopes, green-pooled and alighted rose to every touch of sun. They were cool smoky blue forms of shadows, modeled into the body of the ranges. A bare heat, like the look in an animal's eye, and a prolific coarseness and toughness, as of a bullock's hide, were in the mountains. They stood like herds of green bison. The little town seemed within the casual print of a great mountain's foot.

I climbed up a stairway into the shade, and shortly a man came up and sat on the stair below me. He was oldish, agile, with stringy red skin, and a fistful of moustache.

Famous old Waterloo Bridge, which may be raised because an expert commission, after an investigation, following the second world war, decided it to be unsafe, has many defenders the world over. These protest against the destruction of this "truly national monument," which Canova once called "the noblest bridge in the world and alone worth coming from Rome to London to see." The American Society of Architects is a leading figure in the effort to save the ancient and beautiful structure across the Thames which, it claims, "possesses historic and artistic attributes of interest to other nations as well as Great Britain."

Traffic over the structure has been greatly reduced and a temporary bridge has been erected alongside the old stone arches. Mr. Dupin, a celebrated French engineer, in describing Waterloo Bridge, which was built at a cost of £1,000,000 from a design by Sir John Rennie, called it "a colossal monument, worthy of Sesostris and the Caesars."

The bridge is 1350 feet long and 21 feet high. It consists of nine semi-elliptical arches with Grecian Doric columns in front of the piers, covered by an entablature and cornice, and surmounted by a balustrade. The piers are 87 feet in length, with points in the form of Gothic arches as cutwaters toward the stream. It was officially opened on the second anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1817, by the Duke of Wellington.

Good progress has been made with the work of converting the present telephone system to the automatic, and the new Holborn exchange is expected to come into use next year, to be followed in due course by Bishopsgate, Sloane, and Western. Stupendous figures are published giving some idea of the work involved in the new exchange.

These show that there are 5500 miles of wire inside the building, 10,000,000 soldered connections, and 140,000 relays and 8500 switches, while the cost has reached about £250,000. Attached to this main "Director" exchange is a mechanical tandem automatic exchange, that will be a sort of clearing house for the smaller exchanges which have not yet become automatic. It has been found necessary in the city to house the cables in miniature six-foot tube tunnels which will carry 300 cables and leave room for any mechanic's work to be done on them.

Village crafts are not lost to England. In fact they are multiplying so rapidly that the Rural Industries Bureau has undertaken a national register of rural craftsmen and village industries. This will serve a double purpose. It will keep the standard of village crafts high, and it will find a market for them outside the village. Good workmanship is to be the qualification for enrollment on the register. The bureau is fully alive to the fact that to encourage people to put poor and amateurish work on the market is no service to them, and is a handicap to the skilled craftsmen. Already 500 craftsmen have been enrolled.

St. John Ervine, the dramatist, in conducting a newspaper crusade against theater queues, calls them "stupid devices," and says that, by doing so, he makes all seats purchasable at any time, a manager permits money to be diverted from his entertainment. "Any night in the West End of London," he says, "one may see messenger boys keeping places for people in the pit and gallery queues at eighteen pence an hour. Similarly, one may observe many persons in the queues sitting on hired camp stools at sixpence an hour, awaiting their chance to buy a ticket just before the performance opens." Revolts against the queue have been numerous, but the system which, it is said, harks back to Nell Gwynne of Old Drury, persists.

In the past, patrons of London's forty playhouses and innumerable motion picture theaters have endured exposure to wind and rain and sometimes sleet and snow in their patient waiting for an opportunity to buy seats. There is, of course, another side to the situation. If all seats were reserved in advance a certain class of playgoers would be automatically extinguished. Besides this, managers are said to regard the queue as a "good advertisement." One of them, however, R. H. Gillespie, of the

touchy stuffed under his nose like straw. He wore one brown boot and one black boot. We fell into conversation. He had lived in the mountains all his life and knew every creek of them. He was very scornful of the "ol' fellers" of the previous generation, and especially of their queer ways, speech and customs. And he fed his scorn on the constant reading of a book describing the amusing life of the mountaineers. He referred to them as "ol' crackers."

"Wan he came hyur and writ thata book he writ the truth. Hitt's jes' the way the ol' fellers utter speak. They was a queer clection. He's a right smart boy, and the travelin'est man I knowed. He's seed the whole worl' except two states and now he jes' stays foolin' aroun' writin'."

His reference was to that noted writer on the mountains, Horace Rebharts.

I led him gently to reminiscence.

"I've bin four times over Clingman's Dome. Thar hain't no trail, but twenty y'ars ago a feller cut a wagon trail, aggerin' he wan' goin' to haul lumber along the top. But I reckon that'd be covered plum' up with laurel an' trees, the way nobody wouldn't never know it."

"I've done purty smart 'n' bar huntin', sometimes with the snow that high. Bars is harmless an' is jes' as afeared of you as you is o' them. Thar hain't no reel reason fer huntin' 'n' up so, either. Rattlesnakes is the same. Reckon all animals is like that. Don't harm them an' they won't touch ye."

"Waal, hitt's mighty dense up thar and terrible rough. If ye get up on top of the Dome and shins up a tree a man could see everywhar in the worl' almos' till—till his eyes was a-tired 'n' lookin', an' he come down an' go aw' but ye hatter climb. The Dome's too coverd w' trees to see without."

"Yeh, I've had many experiments with bars," he continued. "Pete Hughes was the reel boy fer bars, though. He fell into a bar wallow on the Dome one day an' lit plum' on top o' the greates' ol' bar he'd ever seed, and kintin got into a reg'lar spat with him. Reckon that's in the book, too. Wan'er the ol' boy heerd summat good like that he made a note of it so's na't to disremember."

"Natrally thar's a sight o' things bin writ that hain't never occurred. Like o' Uncle Durham utter say that every time a story crossed water it doubled itself."

"Did you ever hear o' Phil Morris's defeat? That's a true un. Phil, like the rest o' us, was in a kinda o' mixed-up business. Hitt'd be hard to say what kinda business it'd be with one thing an' another an' nothin' reg'lar."

"Waal, we was up in the woods and thar was snow on the ground and the country 'most friz up. We lit a fire and Phil sits him down and offs with his boots to kinda rest up his feet like."

"Waal, durin' the night one of them boots gets pushed into the fire and burned up. An' in the mornin' Phil sent up a gale hollerin' and he made him moccasins out of his leggins and walk back sixteen miles in 'em. And ever since they have called that place Phil Morris's defeat."

A rending explosion of dynamite on the new road shook the town, and there was a short brushing of wind in the hollers and the tops and the sides of the hills. "That's the deafenin'est nise," said the man. "Mustn't bin like that in France. Was you uns ever in France? Uh huh. French is heathens."

"It's hot in the sun," I said.

"Waal now, I'll tell ye, I hain't bin out in the sun yet today. Reckon I'll be back here throu' the round-crowed. And he backed obliquely down the stairs, brown boot first.

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London

Party differences, if not laid aside, were at least forgotten in the almost unanimous approval of the Locarno Pact after the full-dress parliamentary debate. After Austen Chamberlain's lucid explanation, Mr. Lloyd George, for the Liberals, in adding a Welshman's "humble leek" to the bouquets this statesman has received, compared his offering to that of the Labor Party as presented by Ramsay MacDonald, who, though not properly a thistle, with more prickles than perfume, was not less cordial on that account.

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Hippodrome, more progressive and more concerned for the happiness of his patrons, makes it possible for all seats, reserved and unreserved, to be bought in advance. The innovation, he says, has proved highly successful.

The Outfitter, a journal which deals with men's fashions in clothes, says that the bowler or derby hat is to come into its own again. For many years now it has had to take second place to the soft Homburg hat. The bowler has had quite a long history, for it was in the early years of the eighteenth century that one William Bowler, a Southwark hatter, devised the round-crowned hat felt hat which was also called the bowler-cock, or more correctly the bowler-cock, that is, cocked after the fashion of the bullies. Possibly the origin of the bowler may be found in a similar headgear worn by the Parsee gentlemen in Bombay, which, while just the same shape, has a sort of tubular brim instead of the flat or slightly curved brim as we know it.

Soviet publicity has secured a laugh at London's expense. A number of Conservative British matrons have been going about innocently wearing frocks embroidered with a quite recognizable imitation of the well-known Soviet emblem. The emblem has been cunningly worked in many colored beads on squares of material a few inches across. The superimposed hammer and sickle which stand for Communist Moscow have thus figured in early years of the eighteenth century that one William Bowler, a Southwark hatter, devised the round-crowned hat felt hat which was also called the bowler-cock, or more correctly the bowler-cock, that is, cocked after the fashion of the bullies. Possibly the origin of the bowler may be found in a similar headgear worn by the Parsee gentlemen in Bombay, which, while just the same shape, has a sort of tubular brim instead of the flat or slightly curved brim as we know it.

The day on which a party of guests, seated in comfortable armchairs and flying over the fields of Kent and Surrey, was served with a complete cold lunch, may be marked as one of the milestones in the history of aviation. Hitherto refreshments have been passed around, but no attempt has been made to serve a meal. The latest Vickers Rolls-Royce Vanguard airplane weighs about eight tons and will accommodate twenty passengers, yet Maj. G. H. Brackley, who piloted the great machine on this experimental lunching flight, says that it is as sensitive to its controls as a much smaller airplane would be. It is driven by two Rolls-Royce Condor engines of 600-horsepower each, has a top speed of 112 miles per hour and can climb to over 16,000 feet. It has the latest wireless equipment and a control indicator which tells the pilot directly he deviates from his set course.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Worthy Armistice Day Message

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
John R. McQuigg, National Commander of the American Legion, sent out from Denver an Armistice Day message to which I have seen no reference in any of the Boston papers. Those who hold in reverence the sacrifices made by our soldiers may care to know of it. This is the message:

It is seven years since the last shell burst beyond the Meuse. Seven years since the great guns fell silent, and men's ears, long deafened by the thunder of war, at last felt the silence of peace.

Today is Armistice Day, the seventh anniversary of our sacrifices. It is also peace day, the day when we who came out of that conflict unscathed should feel a reality of efforts to keep faith with the dead and bring into reality the ideal for which they died—world peace.

The American Legion has pledged itself to the support of a three-fold peace program.

The immediate adherence by the United States to a permanent court of international justice.

The present enactment into law of the principle of the universal draft, the common sharing of the man, money and materials of this America on an equal basis of sacrifice.

The American Legion believes that by removing profiteering and privilege from war the chances of war are materially lessened.

The maintenance of adequate forces for internal and external defense in keeping with our dignity as a world power.

The American Legion, in the name of those who cannot speak for themselves, offers this program of peace in the belief that future generations may be spared the cost in lives and treasure of a war so terrible that civilization itself might not endure.

M. C. W.

Something New in Making Tax Laws